The New-York Times.

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THE FRENCH HORROR.

Implacable Pursuit of the Communists by the Troops.

National Guards Shot Wherever Found in Uniform.

Sympathizers Treated in the Same Rigorous Manner.

The Dead Bodies of Insurgents Lying Unburied.

A Battle in Progress, Yesterday, Near Pantin.

Bismarck is Compelled to Yield to the Reichstag.

THE CONFLICT IN PARIS.

Desperation of the Communists—Implacability of the Versaillists—No Quarter.

VERSAILLES, May 25—Thursday Evening.—New fires are bursting out in Paris. The insurgents put boxes of petroleum everywhere. It is reported that the Tuileries were fired by BERGERET's own hands. The building, they say, was steeped in petroleum.

The Church of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois and the Hotel de Ville have been burnt down, and Palais de Justice destroyed. RAVAL PIGAULT, Chief of the Communist Police, and COURBET, superintendent of the destruction of the Vendome column, have been captured and shot. A number of prisoners, among them a hundred women of the *demi-monde*, taken fighting for the Commune, have arrived here. The insurgents possess only one fort—Ivry—commanded by Bicetre. Blood runs in the gutters of the streets. The walls of the Tuileries have fallen. The Louvre and all the great edifices near the Tuileries are in flames. The Rue Rivoli is burning. The only means of stopping the fire is by pails of water passed from hand to hand. Dead bodies of Nationals are seen everywhere. Any hidden Nationals when found are brought out and shot immediately, and no pity is shown. A few of the Communists are still holding out, and shelling the city, doing the utmost mischief possible. The slaughter of the Nationals is frightful, and the Versaillists, since Tuesday, are killing all prisoners. The houses in the Rue Royale were wet with petroleum, and the Nationals fired them. The people are furious in consequence. I saw numbers of the Communist sympathizers killed, and among them was a young man, handsomely dressed, with hands tied and brains blown out, and lying on the street. It is clear that the insurgents intended to destroy the whole city. Even women were discovered throwing petroleum upon the houses, and six members of the National Guard, who were dressed as paupers, and who threw petroleum on the fires instead of water, were shot in the Place Royale. There is no limit to the readiness that exists to kill the members of the Commune, and the leaders of the Guards taken were shot right off. The gas-works at Aubervilliers exploded. There are also many other explosions. The firing continues.

The Insurgents Driven from Point to Point and Slaughtered Without Mercy—Thousands of Prisoners Taken—Leaders Who Have Been Shot—Furious Fighting at Pantin.

LONDON, May 26.—Paris dispatches announce that the Rue Royale has been destroyed by mines. The insurgents have been driven into the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where they are surrounded, and must be captured. The *Daily News'* special dispatch mentions a rumor that the hostages in the Mazas Prison have been shot. The *Liberté* says the Foreign Powers have promised the extradition of the members of the Commune in the event of their escape from France. M. COURBET, a prominent Communist, has been shot by the Versaillists.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, Friday Morning, May 26.—The cannonade against the insurgent position at Belleville has been vigorously resumed. Terrible fires are still raging inside of Paris. The Northern Railway has been repaired, but entrance to the city is still refused. The German positions at Aubervilliers and elsewhere have been strengthened, to prevent the escape of the insurgents. The Germans permit only the women and children inhabiting the burning quarters of Paris to leave the city.

VERSAILLES, May 26.—The insurrection has been crushed out in the quartier Mouffetard of Paris, where 6,000 prisoners have been captured. The insurgents are still confined to Belleville and les Buttes Chaumont, whence petroleum shells are fired all over Paris. The following leading insurgents have been shot: VALLES, AMOREUX, BRUNEL, RIGAULT, DOMBROWSKI and BOUSQUET. The reported arrest of PYAT, DELESCLUZE and CLUSERET is yet unconfirmed. It is rumored that all the hostages held by the insurgents are safe, but nothing positive is yet known in relation to them. The following-named public buildings have been destroyed: The Palace of the Tuileries, the Ministry of Finance, the Prefecture of Police, the Court of Accounts, Palace of the Legion of Honor, the barracks in the Quay d'Orsay, the Hotel de Ville, and the Mont de Piete. The following have been saved: The Ministries of Marine, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, the Pantheon, the Ecole Militaire, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, the Bank of France, the Credit Foncier, and the churches generally. Marshal MCMAHON has sent to the insurgents a last summons to surrender, in which he says that all who may hereafter be captured with arms in their hands will be shot. The collections in the Louvre have all been saved except the library, in which a great many valuable books were destroyed. The National Library and the grand levres are safe. The insurgents still hold Bercy, the Place de la Bastille, Menilmontant, Charonne and Belleville. The Government troops have captured the Mazas Prison and the Lyons and Orleans Railroad stations. The hostages held by the insurgents in the Mazas had been transferred to the prison of Pequette. The insurgents have evacuated and blown up Fort d'Ivry. The Government forces are now attacking the Place de la Bastille. At noon today, a furious battle was in progress near Pantin.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 26—3 P. M.—The battle of Pantin continues. The insurgents are being attacked on three sides by the Government troops. Conflagration of Paris continues.

Dispatch from Mr. Washburne—American Property Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following telegram was received by Secretary FISH this evening from Minister WASHBURNE, dated today:

"There is fighting in remote parts of the city. Some new fires. Americans and their property all safe."

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The British Parliament—The Returning German Army—A Compromise on Alsace.

LONDON, May 26.—In the House of Commons, last night, an amendment offered by the Opposition to the Army Registration bill, and intended to kill the bill, was rejected by sixteen majority. Mr. GLADSTONE announced that Parliament would adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess today. (Friday.)

BERLIN, May 26.—The *Spener Gazette* announces that the triumphal entry of the German Army into Berlin will take place on the 16th of June, and that the 18th of the same month will be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the Empire. Prince BISMARCK has agreed to a compromise upon the Alsace question, making the government of the conquered territory a dictatorship until 1873. The sanction of the Reichstag is, however, to be required for the raising of loans in Alsace.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP RHEIN.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen on May 13, and Southampton on May 16, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand by the *China* on Tuesday.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Favre on the Treaty of Peace—The Payment of the Indemnity.

In the sitting of the French National Assembly, on May 18, M. JULES FAVRE presented the treaty of peace with Germany, which he moved should be referred to the Bureaux for examination. After dwelling upon the fatal effects of the insurrection which broke out on the 18th of March, and which had again placed everything in a state of uncertainty, he proceeded as follows: "Doubts were expressed as to our power to conduct our own affairs, and to restore the authority of the law. Even the final conclusion of peace had become doubtful; but we have succeeded in removing Prince BISMARCK's distrust, and in convincing him that France, having signed the treaty, was resolved to carry out all its provisions. The plenipotentiaries felt that in the interest of both countries it was necessary the treaty should be concluded. Unfortunately, we were not able to shake off the heavy chains with which the Parisian insurrection bound us down. The insurgents are responsible for having rendered the position of their country worse than it was before. They have compelled the Germans to continue their occupation of the forts; but we will speedily restore order by force, and will hesitate before no measures which may be rendered necessary by the conduct of the insurgents. With regard to the other clauses of the treaty, they are the same as in the preliminaries. The second part of the war indemnity will be paid in three years; we have hastened the time for paying the first part, in order to free the country sooner from occupation by the Germans. The purchase of the railways for 325,000,000f. will be taken into account in the first two milliards which we have to pay. The clauses concerning the treaty of commerce will, I trust, meet with careful consideration on your part. The Ministers will prove to you that we have obtained all that was possible. We have acquired a circle of eight kilometres round Belfort. Germany proposes to cede us the whole Arrondissement of Belfort in return for some territory which constitutes our frontier line in the direction of Luxembourg. You will have to consider this proposal." M. JULES FAVRE then read the text of the treaty, and added: "The payment of the first half milliard will be made after Germany has recognized the fact of order being restored in Paris. The payment of the second milliard will be effected on the 1st of May, 1872, and the last two milliards in May, 1874. The delivery of the war indemnity must be made in money, gold or silver, in notes of the banks of England, Prussia, Holland or Belgium, or in first-class bills. The Departments of the Somme, Seine Inférieure, and Eure will be evacuated at once, and the Departments of the Oise, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Seine when the German Government considers order sufficiently restored, but only after the payment of the third half milliard. The German troops in France will not make any requisitions unless delays arise in the payment of the contribution for their maintenance. A reduction of the sum allowed them will be made when the strength of their forces is reduced below 500,000 men. With regard to commercial relations, Germany will be treated on the same footing as the most favored nations—namely, England, Belgium, &c. The Germans who have been expelled from France will be restored to the possession of their property and to the rights of domicile on French territory. The French prisoners in Germany will return to France; those who are no longer liable to military service will return to their homes, and the others will re-enter the army, but not to exceed 80,000 men before Paris. The garrison towns in the Departments may be occupied; 20,000 men will be sent to Lyons in order to proceed to Algeria. The remainder of the army will remain behind the Loire."

After-Incidents of the Commune's Fall—The Government of the Future.

From the London Times, May 16.

With the fall of the Commune the reconstruction of the Constitution becomes an urgent necessity. Unfortunately the faults in the political character of the nation which have made the existence of the Commune possible will not disappear because the Commune itself has passed away. It is the misfortune of France that the idea of constitutional progress has never sunk into the minds of the people, and it is repudiated by political theorists whose devotion to the necessities of logic, as understood by themselves, will not allow them to consent to institutions which fail in practice to realize perfectly their own principles. Few are content to take a lower form of political organization with a resolute intention to make it approximate more closely to their ideal Constitution. An impatience of slow progress, and a consequent resentment of compromise, constitute the standing difficulty in the progress of France. The yearnings after order and peace of a nation wearied by dissension and disaster appear just now to support a movement in favor of HENRY V., and it is even said that the Assembly of Versailles is prepared to accept him as King. We cannot but regret the growth of a movement which could not, under any circumstances, give promise of stability, and which would, too probably, provoke instant outbursts of violence if an attempt were made to consummate it in the manner indicated by report. The Comte DE CHAMBORD has never shown any disposition to abate one tittle of his hereditary pretensions. In the manifestoes he puts forth from time to time he declares that he is waiting for the moment when France shall return to him, and he consistently treats his own authority as something derived from a higher sanction, against which the people have sinfully, if ignorantly, rebelled. The hope that such a representative of the Legitimist idea could become the head of a constitutional Government seems exceedingly precarious. The circumstances of his birth and education have revived in HENRI V. the spirit of his grandfather, and those who think he might be content to play the part of LOUIS XVIII. as a precursor to the succession of the younger line would too probably find that he faithfully reproduced the obstinate errors of CHARLES X. The character of the Comte is the great obstacle to a scheme for reuniting the two branches of the family of BOURBON, which might otherwise be feasible in itself, while offering France the means of achieving a Republic under the forms of constitutional monarchy. But, while we hold a Legitimist revival to be difficult and dangerous under any circumstances, we believe it would be fatal if attempted by the present Assembly. It is undeniable that the Assembly was not elected with any intention that it should undertake constituent functions. Its members were, indeed, chosen under such conditions, while a large part of France was still in the occupation of the enemy, and the whole country was paralyzed by the reaction from the passionate strain of the defense, that it is most desirable it should be dissolved at the earliest possible moment. A new election would not only install an Assembly invested with full authority; it would be a powerful agent in healing the divisions of France. Many of those who would resist the Monarchical tendencies of the present body would acquiesce in a similar course on the part of its successor if specially chosen for the purpose of determining the future constitution of the country. Even if the new Assembly were to call upon the Comte DE CHAMBORD to ascend the throne, it might be permitted to make the experiment. We shall not, however, believe that the political wisdom of France, imperfect as it is, can suggest nothing better than a Legitimist restoration until a Legitimist restoration is effected. If this is to be the mode of escape from existing disorders, it can only prove the first stage in a recurrence of the old cycle, ending again in disorder. After more than half a century, the dreary round will be again begun, for the reconciliation of authority and freedom will still be unsolved.

GERMANY.

Movements in the Catholic Church—Doellinger's Friends and Foes.

The following, says the *German Correspondent*, are the most important events which have lately occurred in connection with the movement in the Catholic Church. The new dogma was proclaimed at Beyreuth on the 31st ult., together with the excommunication of all who had signed the Munich address to the Government of the 10th of April. On the following day a letter of thanks to Dr. DOELLINGER for his opposition to the dogma, and a declaration approving of the Munich address, both of which were signed by numerous Catholics, were sent from that town. In Würzburg and Passau similar declarations are being signed. The Augsburg address has received 900, and that of Kronach 152 signatures. The first series of addresses to the King of Bavaria in favor of Dr. DOELLINGER are said to have received more than 10,000 signatures. On the other hand, a very large number of protests against the declaration of Dr. DOELLINGER have appeared, and are still in the course of preparation. Those which are already published have for the most part proceeded from the clergy, who protest against the assertion that "thousands of priests" are opposed to the decision of the Council. The supporters of the doctrine of infallibility assert that more time is required to collect lay signatures, but some lay addresses have already been made public. The *Vaterland* gives a German translation of a Latin address presented to the Pope by the Catholic students of Würzburg, in which, after referring to the occupation of Rome by the Italians, they assure his Holiness of their unwavering devotion. The number of students who signed the document is not stated.

Sweden's Intentions and Prussia's Interests.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some sensation has been produced at Stockholm by the intelligence that Prince BISMARCK has called upon the Hamburg Senate to report whether the acquisition of the islands of Spitzbergen by Sweden would be advantageous or otherwise for the commercial and shipping interests of Germany. This news was a great surprise to the Swedes, as the intention of the Swedish Government to obtain possession of the islands in question had been hitherto kept secret. It now appears that the Government proposes to establish a colony in these islands "for scientific purposes," and that it has notified its intention to England, Germany, Russia, France, Denmark and the United States. A meteorological and magnetic observatory is to be erected there, and in order to obtain the necessary security and control the whole territory is to be placed under the Swedish rule. This project is connected with the Arctic expedition, which is to start this Summer from the northern coast of Spitzbergen, under the direction of Prof. NORDENSKJOLD, with the object of penetrating as far as possible in the direction of the North Pole.

A Hot Day in the City.

The hot weather has fairly set in. Early yesterday morning the change was evident even to those asleep; bed-coverings were restlessly kicked aside, and in many cases, even with this relief, sleep was impossible. As the day advanced the heat became more intense; and as if to add to the misery, it did not seem to have a corresponding effect upon the thermometers, which were obstinate enough to stay at a comparatively temperate point. Indeed, a strange irregularity seemed to manifest itself in everything connected with the weather. Instead of being cool in the shade, it seemed as if the clammy atmosphere attracted all the heat, and it was necessary to go out into the sunlight to dry the "dem'd unpleasant moist body." Those who suffered most, perhaps, were the active business men in the narrow streets; and it was pleasing to notice the delighted expression that would come over the faces of these unfortunates when they felt a cool breeze draw up from some basement they were passing.

Up-town the effect of the heat seemed to be to keep most persons in their houses; and the streets and retail stores were but scantily filled. Through the afternoon the sky was overcast, and many were the anxious and prayerful glances cast toward the west, in the hope that the wished-for shower would soon come; but it was a false hope, for as fast as the clouds gathered the sun dispelled them, and at midnight the stars were shining through the still hot air. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of soda-water, ice-cream, and other chilling remedies that were consumed during the day; but the jaded condition of the clerks at the popular apothecary-shops last evening indicated that their labor had been constant and severe. The brute creation did not appear to suffer as much as the human race; doubtless on account of the extreme humidity of the atmosphere. From present indications, it would seem that we are to have another disagreeably hot day, though in this it is difficult to prognosticate, as an hour may bring about an entire change.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

PATRICK ROAKE, aged twenty-six years, was found at 6 o'clock, last evening, in Church-street, prostrated by the heat, and was taken to Park Hospital.

DENNIS FITZGERALD, aged thirty-eight years, who had no residence, was suddenly taken ill, last evening, in the store No. 347 Spring-street, and was taken in charge of Officer BRODERICK, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, to be taken to the Station-house, but died before reaching there. The Coroner was notified.

Decoration Day Preparations.

The following circular has been issued to the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Department of New-York:

Attention is hereby called to the action of the National Encampment held in Washington, D. C., May 11 and 12, 1870, designating the 30th day of May as a day of annual memorial services at the graves of our dead comrades. Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will conduct the services in their several localities, and all loyal men, women and children are cordially invited to participate in the hallowed ceremonies; and it is hoped that no soldier's grave in this Department, however isolated or remote, will be neglected on this day of patriotic and Christian observance. Different posts, conveniently contiguous, are recommended to join in conducting these services. Detailed reports of proceedings will be made by post commanders to these head-quarters before the 10th day of June, for the purpose of publication in book form. Printed newspaper reports will also be forwarded at the same time when such are made. Posts are recommended to use the approved form of service accompanying this circular.

Comrades and Citizens: Five hundred thousand graves of patriot soldiers sanctify the soil of the country they died to save. Your rural cemeteries gently embrace a few and some thousands mutely bespeak the Government's kindly care in the national repositories, while other thousands hallow the historic fields whereon was freely given life for country. Let your observance of this day be such as to carry solace to all war-bereaved relatives, and to the world give clarion-voiced assurance that patriotic deeds and sacrifices will ever be kept green in the memory of a people thereby saved and regenerated.

By command of H. A. BARNUM, Department Commander.

Mr. B. W. THROCKMORTON will deliver the oration on Decoration Day in Jersey City. The graves at New-York Bay Cemetery and other places are to be decorated during the morning and afternoon. The oration will be delivered at 4 P. M. at the Reformed Church, Bergen-avenue.

Personal.

Sir Charles Clifford, of England; Gen. E. V. Sumner, of the United States Army; Ex-Gov. Buckingham and Congressman Barnum, of Connecticut; Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, and Hon. E. A. Rollins, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Isaac Buchana, Ex-Member of Parliament of Canada, is at the Everest House. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House. Hon. B. F. Rice, of Arkansas, and Hon. L. Trumbull, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Moore, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel. Hon. G. R. Finoty and Dr. Waddle, of New-Brunswick, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. William B. Tibbetts, of Troy, and Capt. W. D. B. Jones, of Montreal, are at the Gilsey House.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VENEZUELA.

Arbitrary Arrest and Threatened Execution of an Englishman—Wreck of a Schooner.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 26.—The British Consul at Maracaibo has just arrived here, bringing the intelligence that a wealthy Englishman, a brother of the American Consul at that place, has been arrested, placed in irons, and thrown into prison; and that is believed he will be shot, the Government refusing the applications of both the British and American Consuls for an interview with the prisoner. The British Consul declares that the arrest is unwarranted by any act committed by the prisoner.... The schooner *Ines*, from Maracaibo, for New-York, has been lost. The crew were rescued and brought to Kingston.

CANADA.

The Ottawa Forests Afire—Nova Scotian Dissatisfaction With the Treaty.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—The country around Ottawa is threatened with a repetition of the terrible fires of last year. The whole country around Pembroke, Chelsea, Buckingham and Gatineau Point is filled with dense clouds of smoke. The fires are spreading rapidly. Prof. BERNARD, of the High Commission, is in town, the guest of Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 26.—The flag-ship *Royal Alfred*, from Bermuda, with Admiral FANSHAW on board, arrived this morning. The rest of the fleet are expected soon; also the British flying squadron. The opposition journals are urging the Government to convene the Legislature, in order that the Treaty of Washington, as bearing upon the fisheries, may be discussed. The *Chronicle* of this morning has a very strong article denouncing the treaty.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

Proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Association at Washington—Third Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—In the Christian Association Convention, today, the Committee on Resolutions reported that it was inexpedient to adopt the following resolutions: First, relating to woman's work, as the same is covered in a resolution of the Portland Convention; second, relating to the use of tobacco; third, relating to Paris, as in the judgment of the Committee it is not within the jurisdiction of the Convention; fourth, relating to the erection of a common temple, as the plan proposed does not seem to the Committee to be sufficiently matured to admit of action upon it. The fifth resolution, in relation to the Sabbath-schools, is recommended for adoption. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That this Convention is deeply interested in all proper efforts made to promote the better observance of the Christian Sabbath, and it therefore hails with pleasure the formation of all Sabbath associations, whose object is by moral influence, through personal effort, the pulpit and the press, to create a sound public sentiment upon this vitally important subject.

The sixth is recommended for adoption. It reads:

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes as a useful field of labor for the Master the large number of young men confined in the jails, penitentiaries and reformatory institutions of the land.

Mr. MCLEAN, from the Committee on the Executive Committee's report, submitted resolutions as follows:

That the Associations of the United States and British Provinces be and they are hereby recommended to observe the second Lord's Day in November next as a day of prayer to Almighty God for blessing upon the work of these societies throughout the world, and upon all efforts for the salvation of young men; that the Executive Committee be and they hereby are instructed to request kindred societies in other lands to unite with the Associations of America in the observance of this day, and the Executive Committee be empowered to designate and accredit delegates to represent the Associations of the United States and British Provinces at the World's Convention of Associations in London, England, to be held next Autumn; that the Convention hereby reaffirms the resolutions of the last Convention in regard to the *Monthly*, and directs that its publication be continued.

The report of the Committee was adopted. Subscriptions for the support of the Association, amounting to $6,260, were received.

Upon the discussion of the money topic, President WANNAMAKER stated that he had no doubt that of the 100 associations which had disbanded during the year, at least nine-tenths had failed because of mistakes in management. Of the 776 associations on the roll, twenty-one own halls, and the one in which they were now holding this Convention was a monument of what an association could do. There was not a merchant present who would not be bankrupt in six months if he allowed his business to be managed as that of some associations have been managed. He spoke of the value of the Press—even if it misrepresented them. They should go to the papers and get them to publish articles in relation to their work. He urged that the fees should be low, so low that the poor might be able to become members. He would not condemn Fairs as a means of obtaining money, but his experience was that, when time and trouble were counted, they were expensive, and, with two exceptions, lectures failed in Philadelphia. The plan in that city was the subscription plan. He would have a good man, not one unable to retain a place in the counting-room, but a bright, active man who would thoroughly canvass the community and not rest until he succeeded. He cited a case in Philadelphia, where they started out to obtain $16,000, and at the last meeting the managers reported over $100 in excess of the amount. He would rely mainly on the subscription plan and urge them to stick to whatever plan they undertook, and not spend the money until it was raised.

Mr. FARMER, of Prince Edward Island, spoke on the money topic, saying they had been quite successful there, for by laying off the territory and working systematically in interesting the people they enlisted the whole community.

Mr. HOLMES, of Auburn, N. Y., said his association had had experience in wanting and getting money. He urged they should not go outside of the association for money. They had tried for ten years to get along and failed, but for two years they had been taking subscriptions to be paid in installments, and by this means they raised three times more than before, and today were able to contribute $80 for general purposes, and not $10 as at previous conventions.

Mr. NELSON, of New-Orleans, indorsed the remarks of the President, saying he had adopted the subscription plan in that city with success.

Mr. MOORE, of Elizabeth, N. J., related the experience of his association, which, for a time, seemed to be a religious club. They had, however, formed themselves into a finance committee, and, by waiting on the citizens, they had enlarged their list and they expected within two years, to have a $50,000 building. A resolution was adopted inviting the Grand Lodge of Good Templars to seats on the platform, and, while they were taking seats the Convention sang "Sound Forth the Battle-cry."

The Presbyterian Assembly at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 26.—In the Presbyterian Assembly today the following resolution was adopted:

That a telegraphic communication, signed by our officers in the name of the Assembly, be sent to the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, now in session at Washington City, expressing to them our brotherly salutation, with the assurance of our petition for Divine guidance and success in their efforts to promote evangelical religion, and to advance the kingdom of the Great Captain, under whose banner we are all enlisted.

Permission was granted J. M. WILSON, Esq., to address the body on the subject of manses for churches, but his remarks were interrupted by the anxiety to hurry forward to the order of the day, and the following resolution was adopted:

That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to Mr. J. M. WILSON for his protracted and self-denying labors in the securing of manses for the comfort of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

The recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Manses were taken up and adopted as follows:

First—That the Committee on Manses be continued.
Second—That the Presbyteries be requested to appoint a Committee on Manses to co-operate with the Assembly's Committee, and to take charge of the matter within the bounds of their Presbytery, and the churches are instructed to aid in carrying out the wishes of the Assembly.
Third—That the Committee be authorized to prepare and publish, when completed, a detailed report of the result of their labors, with such suggestions as may be deemed useful; draw up specifications and plans for manses ranging in cost from $1,500 to $6,000; that a copy of the said report be sent to the Moderator and Clerks of the General Assembly of Synods, and to each member of the Committee on Manses of the Presbyteries, and 500 additional for the use of the Assembly's Committee in carrying out the object of their appointment.
Fourth—That the Treasurer of the General Assembly be instructed to pay for the necessary expenses incurred in the preparation, publication and distribution of the report of the Committee on Manses from the contingent fund of the General Assembly, not to exceed $1,000.

The report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions, the order of the day, was taken up and read. The mission year of the Board ended April 30, 1870, with a debt of $1,460,199. By the noble efforts of a few friends this debt was, in a great measure, provided for before the last General Assembly adjourned, so that the Board entered on the duties of the year now completed virtually free from debt, besides having at their disposal the sum required according to the estimates for the whole support of missions in India, Siam and Japan to the 1st of October, or five months in advance. The receipts from all sources for the year ending April 30, 1871, have been $330,550 39; the expenditures, $373,801 16, leaving a balance against the Board of $43,262 77. This unexpected result may be owing in part to the transition state of some of the churches; in part to the depressed state of business in some parts of the country, and in part to the number of objects which have presented urgent appeals to the benevolence of our Christian people. Five thousand copies of pamphlets and 65,500 copies of our newspaper are now published. In expection of enlarged sympathy and liberality of the Church, the Board has prepared its estimate and its plans for the coming year, approximating $585,000 for its different missions, which with the debt, calls for $628,000. This makes no allowance for any extraordinary call that may arise, or any special work that may be undertaken during the year, and as the missions are constituted new developments are constantly taking place that necessitate outlays that cannot be provided for in the estimates. The sum of $450,000 will be needed to maintain the work, on its present basis, in a healthy state. If the Board responds to the increasing demands of the different missions for speedy enlargement, and meets these and the new necessities that belong to such advance, in the way of buildings, &c., $50,000 more should be appropriated by the church.

Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON moved the following resolution:

That it be recommended that the first Wednesday of the sessions of each Assembly be devoted exclusively to the great work of foreign missions, and that the entire Church be urged to make the foreign missions on that day the subject of special prayers.

Pending the discussion of the resolution and the Committee report, the meeting adjourned till 2:30 P. M.

Non-Episcopal Methodist Conference.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 26.—The non-Episcopal Methodist Conference, by a decided vote, refused to authorize the ordination of females for the ministry. The Conference has decided to remove the Book Concern from Springfield, Ohio, to Pittsburg next September. ALEX. CLARK, has been re-elected editor; A. H. BASSETT, publisher, and an entire new Board of Publication has been elected.

JEFF. DAVIS STILL ABROAD.

The Champion of the Lost Cause in Augusta, Ga.—He Counsels Patience Under Wrong, but Forbears to Speak All that he Feels.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 26.—JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived last night, when he was serenaded at the Planters' Hotel, and today he held a reception. Mayor ESTES tendered him the hospitalities of the city. In response to repeated calls and cheers Mr. DAVIS made his appearance on the balcony of the hotel, when he was introduced by Hon HENRY W. HILLIARD. Mr. DAVIS said that he recognized the peculiar claims Georgia had upon him, and of himself upon Georgia, for in the ancient City of Augusta his father had identified himself with the Revolutionary struggle for liberty. If the late struggle for the principles of Constitutional liberty had been crime, it was his misfortune, for which he had fully suffered. Aware of the eagerness with which every word he might utter was watched for and misrepresented, he would be silent, not from apprehensions as to the result to him individually, but as his utterances were made to affect the interests of the Southern people. He did not conceive that the principles of the "lost cause" were dead, or that truth should remain crushed. He counseled fortitude and patience, believing that the South could afford to be patient under her wrong until a returning sense of justice achieved the rights of every freeman—a period to which he confidently looked. With his feelings he was fearful to trust himself to speak, because he could not think one thing and speak another. He looked forward, however, to a time when he might with propriety speak to his fellow-citizens as his heart moved him, and bade them farewell, expressing the hope that God would be with them.

Mr. DAVIS leaves for Atlanta to-night.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

A Light Vote—The Latest Returns.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26.—The returns from the State show that neither party polled its full strength, and that politics were strictly regarded in the township elections. The Republicans carried Charlottesville and Staunton. The city election returns were canvassed this morning, and show that the Conservatives have carried the city by 170 majority, and elected twenty-six out of thirty Councilmen. Two of the Conservative Councilmen were voted for also by the Republicans. In Lynchburg the Conservatives carried the city. In Petersburg the returns have not been completed. In Norfolk the Conservatives carried the Council. Twenty townships heard from show material political changes.

The Republicans have carried Petersburg, Va., electing seventeen out of twenty-four councilmen.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 26.—The Conservatives carry three of the four wards of this city by forty-six majority.

NORFOLK, Va., May 26.—The latest returns from yesterday's municipal election show the election, by small majorities, of twenty-one Conservative and seven Republican Councilmen, and four Conservative and two Republican Constables. Among other officers, the Conservatives elected the Treasurer, Attorney and Surveyor, and the Republicans elected the Collector and Street Inspector. R. B. GUINE, Republican, was elected Collector by a majority of 200, this being the highest majority of any name on either ticket. The vote of one or two wards will be recounted, but it is not more than barely possible that the result, as here given, will be materially affected.

HOSTILE INDIANS.

Desperate Fight With Wood-Choppers in Iowa—One White Man and Eleven Indians Killed.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 26.—A letter dated on board the steamer *Ida Rees*, May 12, gives the following particulars of the fight which recently occurred near Muscle-shell Mount between a party of wood-choppers and a band of Yankton Indians. The war party of the Yanktons came to the river a few miles above here a few days ago, and attacked three men belonging to a party of wood-choppers. The men ran to the bend in the river and concealed themselves in thick bushes, but their hiding-place was discovered, when a desperate fight took place, resulting in the death of one white man and eleven Indians. The reds numbered forty, and left six of their dead on the field of battle, not having horses enough to carry them off. The fight commenced at 2 P. M. and continued until dark. The men were intrenched in heavy under-growth and behind a large log, from which position the Indians found it impossible to dislodge them. The two survivors reached their camp in safety the next morning.

Progress of Resumption in the Mining Regions.

PITTSTON, Penn., May 26.—The men in the employ of the Pittston and Elmira Company, DAMON & BAWKELEY, and the Butler Coal Companies, have resolved to resume work, at the same terms given by the Pennsylvania Company to their men, as soon as the operators will permit them to enter the mines. The only shaft remaining idle in this place is that of ALVA TOMPKINS, and resumption will probably take place on or before Monday next.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

Six Persons Killed and Three Fatally Injured.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 26.—At the time of the explosion of the tug-boat *E. B. Jones*, yesterday, the crew were at dinner. The first engineer and six others were killed, and two badly bruised and scalded. There is little reason to hope for their recovery. The Captain was thrown from his chair at the dinner-table and high into the air, falling into the river. His injuries are severe. The second engineer is the only person that escaped unhurt. The hull and machinery and furniture were shattered to small pieces. Part of the wreck was found a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the catastrophe. The *Jones* was a first-class tug, refitted last Winter. She was owned by TROWBRIDGE & WILSON, of Detroit. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but was probably a defect in the force pump which supplied the boiler. The body of JOHN MCGUIRE, one of the victims, has been recovered.

THE TURF.

Baron Rothschild Wins the Oaks at Epsom.

LONDON, May 26.—The race for the Oaks, 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for fillies, one mile and a half, the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes, (176 subscribers,) came off at Epsom today, with the following result:

Baron Rothschild's b. f. Hannah, by King Tom, out of Mentmore Lass	1
Mr. R. C. Naylor's b. f. Noblesse, by Stockwell, out of Brown Duchess	2
Mr. A. Briggs' ch. f. Hopbine, by Dundee, out of Rose of Kent	3

Nine ran. The betting before the race was 5 to 2 against the winner.

Fifth Day of the Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky, May 26.—The fifth day's races were well attended, though not as much interest was manifested as the previous days. The weather was hot and dusty.

FIRST RACE.—Produce Stake, two-mile heats, for three-year-olds. There were six entries, and three started.

John Jackson's b. f. War Girl	2	1	1
Paul & Sons' brown colt	1	2	2
Hunt Reynold's ch. c. Harvey Villian	3	3	3

Time—3:44½, 3:39¼, 3:41¼.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a half dash for three-year olds, club purse of $250; entrance money went with purse. There were six entries.

John M. Clay's ch. c. Ginger	1
John Jackson's br. c. Gaberlunzie	2
J. W. Malnayre's ch. c.	3
Zeb. Ward's ch. c. Commerce	4
A. Buford's b. f. Salina	dr.

Time—2:40½.

The Point Breeze Races—Third Day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Today was the third and last day of the Point Breeze races. Notwithstanding the appearance of an approaching storm, there was a large attendance, the attraction being three races, the interest centering in the last, for which *Mountain Boy*, *American Girl* and *Lucy* were entered. For the first race, *Fleetwood* and *Susie* sold even, and 5 to 1 against the field. For the second race, *Fanny Fern* was the favorite against the field. For the third race, *American Girl* sold 100 to 30 against the field.

During the second race an accident occurred to JAMES MCGINLEY, the driver of *Ruby*. After a false start, making a short turn, the buggy upset, and the horse started on a run, the driver hanging on gallantly; but it being impossible to stop the mare, he let go his hold, and was left lying on the track, while the horse kept on to the stable, making a wreck of the vehicle. Fortunately both driver and horse escaped without injury, and after the second heat of the first race again appeared on the track. Another incident occurred on the last heat of the race. While the horses were coming home on the homestretch, a man giving the name of JAMES SMITH ran on the track, throwing a linen coat before the *Girl*, but he failed in his object, as the mare kept steadily on. SMITH was arrested.

FIRST RACE.

For horses that have not beat 2:30: $600 to the first, $300 to the second, and $100 to the third. Eighteen entered, and seven started.

FIRST HEAT.—After several ineffectual starts the horses got off with *Fleetwood* on the lead, who gained fast, and past the half-mile post fully seven lengths ahead in 1:13, and won easily.

SECOND HEAT.—The horses got off well together; *Fleetwood*, slightly on the lead, was lapped by *Susie* at the quarter pole, and at the half-mile pole *Fleetwood* was a bare length ahead in 1:14. *Susie* second, but *Fleetwood* broke, and was passed by *Susie*, when *Fleetwood* recovered quickly, and on the homestretch again took the lead and won the heat.

THIRD HEAT.—A good start, *Bridget* on the lead. She was soon passed by *Fleetwood*, who passed the half-mile pole ahead in 1:14. On the home stretch there was a beautiful sight. *Billy* came up handsomely, passing *Fleetwood* and winning the heat by a shoulder.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Fleetwood* led, but was passed by *Billy*, and at the half-mile pole they lapped in 1:18, after which *Fleetwood* took the lead, but on the home-stretch *Billy* took first place and won the heat by three lengths, *Fleetwood* breaking just before reaching the score.

FIFTH HEAT.—A good start, with *Fleetwood* ahead; *Billy* soon took the lead and passed the half-mile pole in 1:17, and won the heat.

SUMMARY.

J. Shoemaker's br. g. Honest Billy	2	3	1	1	1
M. Roden's s. g. Fleetwood	1	1	2	2	2
Chas. H. Smith's s. m. Lady Shotwell	3	5	5	3	3
E. Tobey's s. m. Susie	4	2	3	5	4
Daniel Dunley's r. m. Lady Emma	5	6	4	4	5
John Dudney's b. m. Bridget	6	4	6	6	dis.
J. McKinley's br. g. Trafalgar	dis.				

Time—2:33¾, 2:32, 2:31¼, 2:34½, 2:35¼.

SECOND RACE.

For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:35; purse $1,000; $600 to the first, $300 to the second and $100 to the third. Five horses were entered, but only four started.

FIRST HEAT.—After five false starts a good get-off was effected, with *Fanny Fern* in the lead, which she maintained to the half-mile pole, (time—1:17,) but was passed by *Comet*, and he in turn kept the lead. *Fanny*, however, crept up and nearly lapped *Comet*, when he broke, and crossing the score on a run, the heat was given to *Fanny*.

SECOND HEAT.—*Fanny* took the lead and passed the half-mile pole in 1:18. She also won the heat.

THIRD HEAT.—*Fanny* again obtained the lead and passed the half-mile pole in 1:17, *Andalusia* second, *Comet* third, *Ruby* fourth. The horses in this order crossed the score, and *Fanny* won heat and race. *Ruby* distanced.

SUMMARY.

E. C. White's ch. m. Fanny Fern	1	1	1
John Cudney's s. c. Andalusia	3	2	2
M. Roden's b. g. Comet	2	3	3
James McCusker's s. m. Ruby	4	4	ds

Time—2:34, 2:36, 2:34½.

THIRD RACE.

Open to all except *Lady Thorn* and *Goldsmith Maid*. First, $1,500; second, $750; third, $250; three entered and started. In the first heat, after two false starts, the horses got off, *Lucy* in the lead; *Mountain Boy*, after passing the score, broke badly and fell far behind; at the half-mile pole, *American Girl* led by a length and a half, and won the heat by half a length. In the second heat *Mountain Boy* was first on the start, but was soon passed by *American Girl*, who passed the half-mile pole in 1:10, about a neck ahead of *Lucy*, with *Mountain Boy* considerably in the rear, and won the heat by three lengths. It was claimed in this heat that *American Girl* ran into *Lucy* on the three-quarters stretch, injuring her hoof, although it was not allowed, as the heat was given to *American Girl*. In the third heat there was a good start with *American Girl* in the lead, *Lucy* second, and *Mountain Boy* third. At the half-mile pole, *American Girl* led by a head in 1:12, with *Lucy* and *Mountain Boy* lapping, after which *American Girl* gained slightly, winning the heat by a short length. Time—2:22¼, 2:22½, 2:25½.

SUMMARY.

Benjamin Daniels', New-York, b. m. American Girl	1	1	1
William H. Doble's, Philadelphia, b. m. Lucy	2	2	2
James McMann's, New-York, b. g. Mountain Boy	3	3	3

Obsequies of the Late Bishop Clark.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 26.—The funeral of the late Bishop CLARK, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place from St. Paul's Church, this morning. Every seat in the capacious edifice was occupied. Dr. MERRICK, of Delaware, Ohio, read the burial service at the church. The remains were borne by Doctors HITCHCOCK, MERRIL, RUSH, Revs. VANCLEVE, CHAULFANT, and five prominent laymen. The funeral discourse was delivered by Bishop JANES, who dwelt specially on the life and character of the deceased, his early devotion to the cause of education, and to his editorial labors, and his good judgment and wise counsel, and faithful labors as a Bishop. Bishop JANES was assisted by Bishop MORRIS, Dr. BRIGGS, Dr. HATFIELD, and others. The remains were taken to Spring Grove Cemetery for interment.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, May 26, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.10	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.13	77	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.11	71	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.04	69	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	30.16	75	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.87	48	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.94	64	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.13	75	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.05	70	N. W.	Light.	Hazy.
Corinne	29.88	56	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich.	30.06	68	S. W.	....	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	30.14	52	S.	Light.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.10	71	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville	30.16	71	S. W.	....	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.15	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	30.09	78	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.12	62	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.15	76	....	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	30.22	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	30.09	66	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.11	75	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.04	73	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	30.02	64	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.06	64	W.	Fresh.	....
Philadelphia	30.07	75	....	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.15	73	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.21	65	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.05	66	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	29.92	57	S.	Fresh.	Clearing.
Savannah, Ga.	30.21	72	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	75	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.06	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.13	72	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.10	74	W.	Light.	Fair.
Wilmington	30.20	71	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Burlington	30.06	67	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg	30.06	70	....	....	Clear.
Cape May	30.04	70	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Grand Haven	30.15	64	N. E.	....	Fog.
Leavenworth	29.99	73	S. E.	....	Fair.
Marquette	30.16	65	....	....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.16	57	N.	Gentle.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26—7½ P. M.—The barometer continues to fall slowly on the Pacific coast and at the Rocky Mountain stations. The pressure has diminished from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast, and is highest in South and North Carolina. The low pressure which Thursday night existed from Lake Superior to Maine is now confined to the Eastern States. Light rains have fallen at most points from Iowa to Lake Huron, and eastward to Virginia and Vermont. At present partially cloudy and clearing weather is reported from this region. Clear weather has been generally reported from North Carolina and southward.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will continue low with warm weather on Saturday in the Mississippi Valley and south of the Ohio. Cooler and partially cloudy weather is probable from Wisconsin eastward to the Atlantic.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	3 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Deg. Fahrenheit	68	73	83	86	82
Stand of bar. in in.	29.82	"	29.83	"	29.77

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. F., 73.

A Fatal Political "Difficulty."

MEMPHIS, May 26.—J. B. COGGESHALL, Republican Representative to the Mississippi Legislature from Tallahatchie County, was mortally wounded, yesterday, at Harrison's Landing, in the same county, in a difficulty with FRED. CRAIG. The affair originated in a political discussion. CRAIG has been arrested.

Chinese in the California Courts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 26.—The Chinese doctor LI POTAI today received permission to testify in Justice SAWYER's Court. He had made arrangements to take out a warrant in the Federal Court under the Kukux bill, whereupon the decision against him was reversed and he was permitted to testify.

Another Execution.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 26.—BEN. SAWYER, colored, was hung today for murdering his wife. He manifested no emotion, and died in ten minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHRISTIAN SCHAEFFER died, yesterday, in Philadelphia, from a wound inflicted the evening before by JOHN CONRAD. SCHAEFFER, who was CONRAD's landlord, had advertised the sale of the stock and fixtures of CONRAD's lager-beer saloon, in order to dispossess him. CONRAD's wife brought out the gun.

The German bark *Courier*, and the English bark *Merrington*, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on Thursday, forty-six days from Liverpool. They left together, parted company soon, met again eight days ago and kept in sight until they reached port.

JOSEPH B. JOHNSON, for some time a preacher, and recently a grocery-dealer in Boston, was sentenced to eighteen months in the Massachusetts State Prison, lately, for seduction and adultery.

JEM MACE arrived at St. Louis yesterday, and DICK HOLLYWOOD is expected today. MACE will train a little, and leave for Kansas City on Wednesday, to be there by June 2, the day appointed by the referee for the fight.

The two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have come to a dead-lock on the Appropriation bill, and adjourned over at 11 o'clock last night, with little prospect of an agreement.

The jury in the case of FREDERICK LOCKWOOD, in Boston, tried for fraudulently obtaining some $10,000 worth of cotton held by the Boylston Bank, returned a verdict of guilty.

GEO. SPAIGHT and A. LODGE, of the Montreal *Gazette*, were drowned on Thursday at Montreal while boating. They were drawn into the rapids and capsized.

Capt. FRANCIS W. PARKER, of Detroit, Mich., recently of the editorial staff of the Detroit *Tribune*, died at Monroe, on Thursday, aged thirty-six.

The delegation of Good Templars lately in session in Baltimore, paid their respects to the President, Secretary BOUTWELL and other prominent officials, yesterday.

WM. MCINTOSH was run over by a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad yesterday morning, near the Company's shops, Ohio, and killed.

WM. J. BROOKS, a resident of Washington, aged thirty-three, while in the presence of his affianced, suddenly drew a pistol and shot himself dead.

A dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Penn., says Col. J. B. CONYNGHAM, United States Army, son of the late Judge CONYNGHAM, died there yesterday.

THOS. CURRAN, of Adrian, Mich., fell from a third-story window of the St. Clair Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., yesterday morning and was instantly killed.

CHARLES D. CARTER, of San Francisco, a California pioneer, was stricken with apoplexy and died in a few minutes on returning home from an exciting school meeting.

KNAUP, who was swindled, then decoyed into the hills, in California, and shot by DIVINE, alias "Chicken," the pugilist, died on Thursday night.

A passenger-train on the Housatonic Railroad was thrown from the track near Lenox, Mass., on Thursday night, by a broken axle, injuring Mr. HAYES, of Pittsfield.

The first train, bound East, crossed the Mississippi River at Winona, Minn., yesterday morning, on the new bridge.

ANN CONIAN committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of arsenic at St. Peter, Minn., on Thursday.

CHAUNCY COOK's paper-mill at Ballston, N. Y., was burned on Thursday. Loss $20,000; insurance $15,000.

TIMOTHY F. FANNER, an old resident of Billerica, Mass., committed suicide, yesterday, by taking poison.

The members of the Blossom Club, returning from California, reached Albany last night, and will reach here this morning.

MICHAEL LYNCH attempted to murder his wife, at Holyoke, Mass., on Thursday night, by cutting her throat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. I.

This is a continuation of the beautiful little edition of CARLYLE's works, now being published by SCRIBNER & Co. The work is printed in clear type, neatly bound, and may be had for ninety cents a volume—a triumph of cheapness. People who have not read CARLYLE's *French Revolution* have a great treat in store for them—it is the book on the subject, and is probably the greatest historical work the century has produced. A great writer boasts that he has read it through sixteen times—and it will bear that test as well as any book in the language. We recommend this series to all classes as the best and cheapest now issuing from the press.

ALFRED THE GREAT. By THOMAS HUGHES, M. P. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

This volume presents a two-fold attraction. It gives an account of the life and achievements of the greatest of England's early monarchs, and therefore fills an important place in historical literature; and it is written by a man whose works are at all times looked for with eagerness in America, on account of the esteem in which he is universally held, not only as an author, but as a faithful and honest friend of the country. It is a fortunate thing when a subject about which people ought to read falls into the hands of a writer whose productions are always sought for. Mr. HUGHES could have no fitter theme by which to connect his own name with the history of his country than the life of the great and good Saxon King, and the record of an important era when the history of the English people was the history of the common ancestors of all who now speak the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Of the manner in which he has done his work it is needless to speak. Suffice it to say that the events of those early times are set before us in a vivid light, and the achievements of ALFRED in all their bearings and consequences are sketched in a clear, vigorous and interesting style. The volume, which is of convenient size and elegantly printed, contains a map and several fine illustrations.

THE LIFE OF MAJOR JOHN ANDRE. By WINTHROP SARGENT. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This biography of ANDRE, which first appeared some years ago, is republished now, that it may serve in some measure as a memorial of the gifted author, who died a few months since in the very prime of life. It is one of the most complete and careful bits of personal history in existence, and has a decided value for every reader of our revolutionary annals. Its style is lively and entertaining, and the notes give a slight hint of the really rich store of historical information gathered by the author in his youth. In type and mechanical execution the volume presents a handsome appearance, and contains an elegant steel portrait of the author, which will add greatly to its value for those who knew him.

HIT. By MARY E. WALKER, M. D. New-York: American News Company.

DR. MARY E. WALKER treats in this volume, from her own peculiar stand-point, several questions of real importance in social reform, and it is no more than fair that what she has to say should be respectfully listened to. She deals with "Love and Marriage," "Dress Reform," "Tobacco," "Temperance," "Woman's Franchise," and other topics of a similar nature, in a manner not altogether wise and philosophical, perhaps, but one that shows an honest desire to effect what she conceives to be reform and improvement in the condition of society.

THREE SUCCESSFUL GIRLS. By JULIA CROUCH. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

In this volume is told the story of three country-bred girls who set out into the world with an earnest determination to accomplish something. After going through the inevitable experience of hope and disappointment, they finally win success, one in literature, one in art, and one in domestic life. The lesson of the book is salutary and one that girls of this day have need of—that a steady purpose and persevering effort are no more unbecoming to them than to the harder sex, and that in the end they may gain a success worth striving for. The style of the book is quiet, but interesting and attractive.

TEN GREAT RELIGIONS: An Essay on Comparative Theology. By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Boston: JAS. R. OSGOOD & Co.

This book of Dr. CLARKE's will be found very useful and interesting to that large class of readers who desire to know something of the history and characteristics of the great systems of religion which have flourished in the world, and have not the time or inclination to go through the vast amount of study and research necessary to gain information concerning them from the old original sources. The work of research is here done for them, and the results set forth in moderate compass and in a clear and forcible manner. The ground which the work is intended to cover is well expressed by the author. "It is," he says, "an attempt to compare the great religions of the world with each other. When completed, this comparison ought to show what each is, what it contains, wherein it resembles the others, wherein it differs from the others, its origin and development, its place in universal history; its positive and negative qualities, its truths and errors, and its influence, past, present, or future, on the welfare of mankind." A book that attempts to show all this is certainly worthy of attention, especially when written by a scholar so competent for the work as Dr. CLARKE. All the information which most readers will want on the subject will be found in this volume. The closing chapter contains an interesting comparison of Christianity with the other religions which have prevailed to a greater or less extent in the world.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM. Written by Himself. Vol. I. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This autobiography of the famous English orator and statesman has been so liberally announced, that on its appearance it scarcely needs an introduction to the public. Of course no living man is to be criticised for the way in which it is prepared, as the noble author left strict injunctions that it should be printed as he wrote it. His career, as every one knows, was a very interesting one, and surely no one could tell the story in a more entertaining manner than himself. The entire work is in three volumes, and that which has already appeared brings the narrative down to 1811, when the author was thirty-four years of age. It therefore covers the period of his youth and early success in literature and politics. The literary and historical reminiscences with which the volume is replete, give it a permanent value, and make it attractive to almost all classes of readers.

CONDENSED NOVELS. By BRET HARTE. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD.

Attempts have been made heretofore to parody the style and caricature the peculiarities of eminent writers in short sketches and imitations, and a notable instance will be remembered in THACKERAY's *Novels by Eminent Hand*; but no attempt of the kind since then has been more cleverly executed than this of BRET HARTE's. His imitation of the language and style of well-known novelists is exceedingly well done, while the caricature of the situations and incidents of their works, especially when they verge closely on the improbable, not to say the impossible, is ludicrous in the extreme. The reputation which the author has attained as a humorist will by no means suffer from the publication of this new work.

NEW MAGAZINES.

Through the medium of a graceful little story with which *Lippincott's Magazine* for June opens "Ouida" has succeeded in awakening a kind of interest which has seldom hitherto attached to her writings. No sensationalism mars the delicate thought and tender sentiment expressed in the sketch of a "A Provence Rose." The plan of the brief narrative is quaint and original, and the descriptions are tinged by the play of sweet and subtle fancy. Mr. GEORGE H. BOKER contributes some poetic reflections for which well-known lines by DANTE furnish a text. The next paper contains a brief summary of the ills to which unprotected "shopping" females are subjected abroad. The article is, perhaps, rather one-sided, and fails to consider how troublesome people are who "go a shopping" for mere idle amusement, and how unused European shopmen are to such customers. Passing from this subject Miss HOOPER gives some amusing details of Parisian life, and shows how the world may change in the space of a few years. Although the matter is purely ephemeral, it is rather entertaining. Mr. STEVEN POWERS offers a pleasant and rather odd illustration of the German system of lectures, and Mr. EDWARD RENAUD contributes some verses descriptive of "The Monarch of the Gila," which will not add to his reputation as a poet. A short story, well told by FLORENCE MARRYAT, entitled "Still Waters," next claims attention. It treats of incidents in domestic life, and shows in the writer a talent for investing very ordinary characters with vitality and interest. Additional chapters of "Wild Ireland" display the Professor of Botany, together with Father Michael and the unsophisticated Peggy, in a very humorous light. Discussions of subjects of intrinsic and national interest are revived with advantage by Mr. HOOPER in a paper called "The Freedman's Bureau." SIR CHARLES YOUNG concludes his brief romance of "The Murder Stone," and introduces some powerful scenes of miseries and crimes which too often find their counterpart in real life. Under the title of "Servantgalism in Virginia," Mr. ELDER draws a rather uninviting picture of the present domestic life of the Southern people. The meditations and opinions evolved by Miss ELIZA ARCHARD, in her chapter called "At the Beginning of Summer," are felicitous and suggestive in a high degree. To those who have perused the writings of Mr. LOWELL with that admiration which they usually command, the article devoted to him will appear not only strange, but in some particulars unjust. It is a difficult task to criticise a critic, and one in the fulfillment of which the present writer does not appear to advantage. The Monthly Gossip contains graphic and readable sketches of life in Rome, Bonapartism, and entertainments in the time-honored palace of Holyrood, and the serial supplement, affords additional chapters of "Bookstone."

Other Books Received.

—*English, Past and Present.* By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. A revised edition of a well known book, first published in 1855. It is in a neat and convenient volume.

—*A Medico-Legal Treatise on Malpractice and Medical Evidence.* By JOHN J. ELWELL, M. D. New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co. This work, which has long been regarded as the standard in its important department of legal study, has been enlarged and carefully revised by the author, and has a greater value than ever, both to lawyers and to general students of social and political economy.

—*The Alabama Claims and Their Settlement.* By CHAS. C. BEAMAN, JR. This volume is a timely contribution to history, since it gives a *résumé* of all the events which gave rise to the *Alabama* claims and has attended the endeavor to bring about an adjustment, as well as the principles on which they are founded. The facts and information which every one needs to understand the great controversy are clearly set forth.

—*Who is Responsible for the War?* By Scrutator. London: RIVINGTONS. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co. The book consists of four letters, originally published in the London *Times* over the signature of Scrutator. They have attracted considerable attention in England.

—*The Commentaries of C. Julius Cæsar.* Edited by CHARLES E. MOBERLY. Oxford: Clarendon Press. An exceedingly neat edition of *Cæsar* in the original, with such notes and maps as are necessary for the elucidation of the text.

—*Homer's Odyssey.* Books I.—XII. With notes, &c., by W. W. MERRY, M. A. Oxford: Clarendon Press. We have here, in clear, handsome type, the first half of the *Odyssey*, in Greek, with judicious notes and explanations.

—*Selections Adapted from Xenophon.* With English notes and maps by J. SURTEES PHILLPOTTS, B. C. L. Oxford: Clarendon Press. These selections are made from the *Hellenica* of XENOPHON, and are intended to afford easy reading for beginners in Greek.

—*Xenophon.* By SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., LL.D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT. An account of the life and works of XENOPHON, which will be of interest to the classical student. The author is Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and a thorough scholar.

—*Memoir of the Life and Character of Rev. Lewis Warner Green, D. D.* With selections from his sermons. By LEROY J. HALSEY, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

—*Bread Winners.* By a Lady of Boston. Boston: NICHOLS & HALL. The author gives a story of New-England life, with some truthful sketches from the experiences of those who are forced to labor for their subsistence.

—*Dryden.* Select poems. Edited by W. D. CHRISTIE, M. A. Oxford: Clarendon Press. This volume contains DRYDEN's principal poems, with some carefully prepared notes, and is printed in the neat style which characterizes the entire Clarendon Press series.

—*The Service of the Poor.* By CAROLINE EMELIA STEPHENS. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. The author of this book has given some account of the various religious sisterhoods, which have been formed for charitable purposes, and has entered into a discussion of the reasons for and against their establishment as a means of relieving distress.

—*Curiosities of the Law Reporters.* By FRANKLIN FISKE HEARD. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. The author of this book has been at the trouble to gather from the law reports of the last three centuries or more a fund of curious incidents and stories, and has put them in a neat volume, where they can be fully appreciated by the general reader.

—*The Prince of Pulpit Orators, a Portraiture of Rev. George Whitefield.* By Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN. This volume contains a biographical sketch of the famous itinerant preacher and a collection of anecdotes about him gathered from various sources.

—*American Religion.* By JOHN WEISS. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. These essays and discourses contain much original and vigorous thought, characterized by the well-known independence of the author, and clothed in lucid and [illegible] language.

—*The [illegible] of the Prairie Belle, and Little Breeches.* By JOHN HAY. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

—*The Fight at Dame Europa's School.* With thirty-three illustrations by THOS. NAST. New-York: FRANCIS B. FELT & Co.

—*The Old World Seen with Young Eyes.* New-York: T. WHITTAKER. This is a record of the experience and observations of a party of youthful tourists in Europe, and is pervaded with the enthusiasm characteristic of travelers of that class.

—*The Streets and Lanes of a City.* Being the reminiscences of AMY DUTTON. With a preface by the Bishop of Salisbury. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

—*Chips from a German Workshop.* By F. MAX MULLER, M. A. Vol. III. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. A republication containing sixteen essays on literature, biography and antiquities. Most of the subjects are drawn from German sources, and are treated in the well-known scholarly style of the author.

—*The American Cardinal.* A Novel. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Foreign Claims Against Spain—Progress of the Revolution—Increasing Influence of the Negro—Muengo's Doings—Lersundi's Foresight—Scandals of the Judiciary—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 17, 1871.

The question of the mixed Commission to decide claims of Americans against Spain, caused by the present war in Cuba, continues to occupy the Press, and is the general topic of conversation. The Spaniards speak of it as a kind of defeat, and discuss the subject in a sullen manner. The Cubans, on the contrary, look on the appointment of this Commission as a great moral victory, and as the first step taken by the United States toward recognizing the insurgents as belligerents; meanwhile the more suspicious view it as the inaugural measure toward annexation, or as it undoubtedly would be, absorption. The Anglo-Saxon stomach, the healthiest in the world, can easily swallow a few Cubas, St. Domingos or Mexicos, and not feel as if it had eaten anything, because the peoples of these countries are exceedingly light dishes for a growing giant like the United States. Some fish bones may become annoying, but never of sufficient importance to cause any serious disturbance, and are not of sufficient size to stick in the throat. The correspondence from New-York of the *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba* relates mainly to the commission business, and the letters of the correspondents contain the Washington correspondents of the TIMES of the 7th and published on the 8th in full. The rapidity with which the Commissioners were appointed astonished the *Diario* correspondent, and he askes the readers of the *Diario* to read the TIMES correspondence with great care and slowly, so as to understand this grave and transcendental question. The *Voz de Cuba* correspondent, after speaking of the English High Commission says, first "after this the following (the TIMES [illegible]) [illegible] will [illegible] sound well to Spanish ears," and [illegible]

"We see that this Commission is composed of [illegible] Americans, [illegible] the [illegible] which the TIMES [illegible] to Mr. PODESTAD cannot have any other meaning. The claims which Spanish [illegible] may have—and they ought to be heard [illegible] as American citizens—remain completely unrecognized, while Mexico and England [illegible] to those of their creditors. Besides, the [illegible] to one million of dollars, are at least [illegible] a hundred millions."

[illegible] do not really amount to a million of dollars. If the correspondent could only see the devastated camps of the Cinco Villas, Central and Eastern Departments, he would soon convince himself that the damages done to the property of Americans, either native born or naturalized, represented much more than a million of dollars. But the Commission to investigate this matter is undoubtedly as able to judge of the real amount of damages as the correspondent in question, because they are in the same condition, being compelled to decide according to the testimony produced.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

While this business is being discussed in Washington, the revolution continues, with a painful slowness and a steadiness in destroying everything which can be destroyed, which admits of no argument. The country from Trinidad toward Cape Maisi is converting itself, by slow but sure degrees, into a wilderness, and the inhabitants into savages or semi-barbarians. The latter title can be applied to the better classes of whites, and the former to the lower classes of the whites and to the negroes. People often wonder at the tenacity and valor displayed by some of the Cuban bands, but it becomes plain when it is known that these bands are mainly composed of negroes and deserters from the Spanish Army. The latter number about fifteen hundred serviceable men, and many of these, previous to becoming defenders of the fatherland, had already done signal service to their country as public benefactors, by keeping Judges busy first, and afterward repairing the common highways as inmates of the Penitentiary and members of the chain-gang. Their lives are already forfeited, and a sure death awaits them if they fall into the hands of their countrymen; having nothing to loose, they will fight desperately. The negro, however, is the real arbiter of the destiny of Cuba. He has tasted the sweets of liberty, free Cuba is his God and his all, and hatred to the Spaniard the only thing which he understands, and which to him is more than an idea, and actually a fanatic faith. To fall into the hands of the Spaniards is synonymous to becoming once more a slave, to be overworked, ill fed and cruelly punished, if he fails to obey or ill please the slightest behest of his task master. If the negro element could be removed from the Cuban ranks, the revolution would soon be at an end, because the remaining whites could not oppose a sufficient resistance to the Spaniards. Every day almost we hear of some Cuban officer, either civil or military, having surrendered to the Spaniards. We have yet to hear of a negro officer surrendering. And in proportion as the white leaders of influence resign, are killed, or leave the country, their places are in many instances occupied by negroes.

MUENGO, a negro chief, commands the principal insurgent body in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus, and all inducements held out by the Spanish officials have been fruitless in gaining his surrender. His late companion, however, MONTEAGUDO, of Villa Clara, who was one of the principal inaugurators of the revolution in the Cinco Villas, and latterly a member of the so-called Republican Military Court, was in his heart blacker to the engagements he had taken toward his companions and countrymen, although he had a white face, and surrendered to VALMASEDA with eight men, they being all he could gather. MUENGO is the head of the Sancti Spiritus insurrection today, and he moves with marvelous rapidity from point to point, skirmishing, hiding and fighting. On the 6th he was near Sancti Spiritus; on the 9th he made a raid into the jurisdiction of Villa Clara, and on the 13th he was in the rear of the Spanish detachments guarding the military line. He loses men every day, because he hardly ever avoids an engagement; and yet his band remains about the same in numbers, because all the daring negroes and whites belonging to other bands join him. VALMASEDA would have announced that the territory of Sancti Spiritus was pacified and tranquil, and only the presence of this black prevents him from doing so. Quietness today may be converted into a hell by MUENGO to-morrow. ROLOFF, the Pole, VILLAMIL, and others, went to the Central Department. LIC PENA and LORDA are near Trinidad with a few men each, but MUENGO has men and refuses to leave his camping-ground, and the army of thirteen thousand Spaniards has not been able to catch or destroy this small party. The officers who went with VALMASEDA [illegible] say that the insurrection in Sancti Spiritus is dead, but that troops are necessary to prevent the small bands from making raids and inroads, and to keep the insurgents who went to the Central Department from returning. They are unanimous in stating that the negroes are the real parties who give trouble.

IMPORTANCE OF THE NEGRO ELEMENT.

This proves beyond a doubt that the negro element is now beginning to assume real importance in this war, as every thinking man knew it would be when the revolution began. LERSUNDI was in favor of employing negro troops to quell the insurrection, and LERSUNDI, in many respects, was a far-seeing man. In a conversation on this subject with your correspondent, he remarked: "This cry of the Cubans, 'The country is ours by right,' is sheer nonsense. Let us examine the claims which each party has to possess the island, and we must give the preference to the negro before we give it to the Cuban." Your correspondent would have said, "And over the Spaniard also," for the same reason which LERSUNDI gave. "If you, Mr. ——, by hard work, improved a non-producing property and made it valuable, who ought to enjoy it? You, of course, and this is the negro's case precisely. Slave labor made this island what it is, and the wealth of this country has been produced by the sweat of the negro, while we (the Spaniards) have given our blood and supplied the people." But if the negroes have supplied the wealth to the slave-holding and non-slave-holding Cuban, they have also furnished the wealth to the Spaniard with or without slaves, and not only to the Spaniards here, but to many Spaniards in Spain. LERSUNDI's intention was to quell the revolution by arming the free negroes, and giving liberty to such slaves as desired to enroll themselves in the Spanish Army; but the entire slave-holding autocracy opposed this idea bitterly, and LERSUNDI was compelled to abandon the plan. Several thousand negroes, however, are fighting on the Spanish side, and the gun in their hands, as well as in those of the hands of the negroes on the Cuban side, have proven to be exceedingly intelligent school-masters. When the negroes on both sides unite, (a not very improbable thing,) then let Cubans and Spaniards beware, as their joint forces, with the influence of some foreign nation thrown in, will not be sufficient to prevent the blacks from forming a Government of their own, and at least holding the Central and Eastern Departments, and laying the foundation for a second Hayti. Of late the negroes have been singing a couplet, when among themselves, which has not been heard since Spain warred on her colonies in the year 1820, when so many whites were killed and the negroes were asked to rise and fight:

"El arroz se quema, dejalo quemar;
Que los frijoles, han de quedar."

"The rice (white men) is burning; let it burn, the beans (the negroes—black Cuba beans) will remain." The significance of these lines from the lips of negroes is important, and the rice is burning very badly just now.

RUMORS OF FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

There are a number of rumors regarding the sailing of some filibustering expedition under the leadership of QUESADA and JOSE DE ARMAS, lately editor of the *Patria*, in New-Orleans. It appears that the *Florida*, or some other steamer, is to bring the expedition, and if it can land it will be of immense service to the Cubans, who are sadly in want of ammunition. There is no denying this latter fact, as several Cuban bands are actually prevented from taking advantage of the carelessness of their adversaries by this scarcity of cartridges. The navy, as usual, is moving about and doing all that can be expected from a fleet of ships useless for the purpose and hampered by official red tape. The *Guanuca*, left to cruise off Gibara, and the Delaware gun-boats are buzzing up and down the coast like flies. Something is undoubtedly in the wind, but it is not certain whether the *Florida* or some other steamer is the daring craft that is to bring the expedition. The word daring is rather out of place, as any old-fashioned Dutch galliot could land a cargo without much risk, much less a fast steamer.

SCANDALS OF THE JUDICIARY.

The Havana Judges are in bad luck, and if their present fortune continues it will be almost the same to call a man a Judge as in the United States to call a man a chief of the Tammany Ring. About ten or twelve days ago a young volunteer named ANTONIO GONZALES, a very genteel-looking person, was robbed of his watch and chain. He knew the thieves, and gave information to the Police, who in turn informed Judge MATA, of the Pilar District. The Judge either willfully or carelessly neglected the matter, and the young man seeing the thieves walk about the streets with the utmost indifference, wrote a note to the *Voz de Cuba*, which was printed in the paper. Judge MATA, offended in his dignity, and imagining himself to be an Alcalde de Casa y Corte of the sixteenth century, sent his constable to arrest GONZALES, who at that moment was in the ranks of the volunteers, awaiting VALMASEDA's arrival. The constable was laughed at, and being a sensible man, walked off, without offering to fight the volunteers; the volunteers talked the matter over, and, on Monday evening, serenaded the Judge in a very becoming manner, cow-bells, old kettles, tin-horns and baby-whistles being the principal instruments. This would all be very funny, but every occurrence of this sort lessens the respect of the law, (not very high at any time,) and Judges are beginning to be mentioned in the same breath with coachmen and other common characters.

VALMASEDA'S MOVEMENTS.

VALMASEDA will hardly remain here long, and will probably return toward Sancti Spiritus, and thence southward to the Central Department. The streets were decorated on the day of his arrival, and a grand banquet given him by Gen. CEBOLLINO; the Segundo Cabo, Commissions of Volunteers from Matanzas, Guanabacoa and other towns felicitated him, and the Havana Volunteers serenaded him yesterday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Small-pox is decreasing slightly, but the vomito is on the increase.... Public instruction is in a bad state in Spain, to judge from the following statistics just published. Spain has a population of about sixteen millions. Of this number are 2,414,015 males, and 715,906 females who know how to read and write; 316,557 males, and 316,387 females can read only; while the immense number of 5,024,545 males and 6,459,845 females can neither read nor write.

QUASIMODO.

The Demoralized Police—Intoxication and Black-Mailing.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated complaints against policemen, some of which were indicative of the present demoralization of the Police. Officer COSGROVE, of the Eighth Precinct, was charged with intoxication while on post. Sergt. GASTLIN testified that some citizens came into the Station-house, saying that there was a "drunken watchman" outside. Going to the door GASTLIN saw COSGROVE staggering through Prince-street, and sent out an officer, who brought him into the Station-house, where he was detained as unfit for duty. He had no better excuse than that he had been to a party the previous night, and his case was sent to the Board for his dismissal from the Department.

Detective LOFTUS, of the Eighth Precinct, was charged with black-mailing CHARLES L. GUMBER, of No. 137 Wooster-street. The complainant keeps a furnished-room house, which he denied, but which Capt. McDONNELL proved to be a resort for improper characters. Two girls were arrested out of this house for disorderly conduct, and the complainant alleges that subsequently LOFTUS came to the house, and after threatening to cause trouble, demanded money, which being given the house would not be molested. GUMBER, as he alleges, offered to give Capt. McDONNELL a chair worth $75, but he says LOFTUS declined this offer, saying they got such things every day, and what they wanted was money. GUMBER claims that he offered LOFTUS $50, and that the latter, after going to consult Capt. McDONNELL, said that would be enough. Capt. McDONNELL, in behalf of himself and Detective LOFTUS, declared that he had no other dealings with GUMBER or his house than to demand from him the clothes of a young girl named JOSEPHINE GILMORE, detained by Mrs. GUMBER for the payment of $1. This JOSEPHINE, who is now fifteen years of age, appeared from the evidence to have been kept for the past two years in the house of GUMBER, and, although she had twice attempted to escape, had been inveigled back into the house by GUMBER or his wife. LOFTUS testified that he had made no demands upon GUMBER for money, but when the latter offered him the chair, and next money, that he refused to listen to him. The case was referred to the Board.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A Louisville man has left England with 2,500 sparrows for that city.

Three Vice-Presidents have died in office—GEORGE CLINTON, ELBRIDGE GERRY and WM. R. KING.

Illinois papers mention the serious illness of Hon. SYDNEY BREESE, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

There is a family in Vermont consisting of five sisters, who are all over ninety years old, and of three brothers all over eighty years old.

Gen. C. C. VAN ZANDT is spoken of as the probable Speaker of the new House of Representatives of Rhode Island.

Not yet do negroes ride in the street-cars of Louisville, many reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Cream puffs poisoned a Louisville family on Monday, but all its members are now out of danger.

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed the new bill organizing a State Police. It is to number seventy men.

HENRY S. FOOTE, now of Nashville, Tenn., is out in favor of VALLANDIGHAM's new departure, and nominates Gen. SHERMAN for the Presidency on that platform.

The Rhode Island Commissioners have removed all restrictions as to admitting cattle into that State from Albany, as it is thought danger from disease is over.

The ladies of Boston are to hold a great Fair in December next in aid of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A call is out for a Pennsylvania State Labor Convention in Danville, Montour County, on Tuesday, June 27, to form a State Labor Union.

President McFARLANE, of the village of Greenbush, Rensselaer County, where they had an election riot the other day, is in trouble, owing to the curious condition of the village funds.

New-Haven boasts of a horse-chestnut tree that blossoms on one side only one year, on the other side the next year, for six successive years, and then interrupts the regularity by blossoming all over on the seventh year.

Texas papers tell of a man who, after being buried five days by the caving in of a well, was rescued alive, and ate, drank, smoked and said he was all right, and a few hours after began to sink and died without a struggle.

They have an eighteen-year-old boy-preacher out in Indiana, whose sermons "exceed for wonderful scope of thought, eloquence of diction and perfect command of language" anything ever before heard in those parts.

The Indianapolis *Journal* expresses its amazement at the facility with which leading Democrats throw aside and disregard the "eternal principles" of their party in these latter days.

Judge HALL, of Minnesota, has decided that taxes cannot be levied to pay the principal and interest on railroad bonds issued as a bonus to the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON could not be induced to remain in San Francisco another day to deliver an address before the Women's Suffrage Convention, but he gave the Society a number of his photographs to be sold for the good of the cause.

A party of white ruffians beat an unprotected black man in a car on the Shore line, near Mystic, Conn., so cruelly that he has died from the effects. They dragged their victim out upon the platform, and were evidently intending to throw him off while the train was in rapid motion, but this the conductor prevented.

The Trenton *Gazette* says it has been assured by the highest authority that the rates of freight and passenger traffic across and in the State of New-Jersey will be materially reduced soon after the consummation of the lease of the railroads to the Pennsylvania Central.

An old lady named YOUNG, in Old Lyme, Conn., dreamed thrice in succession that treasure was buried in a certain locality. She and her daughter went to the spot, dug for it and found it—not enough to make them independently rich, but enough to make them wonder what stuff dreams are made of.

An effort is being made in the West to establish at Lumberton, Wis., a National Home for deserving women of unexceptionable character and conduct who have no means of support. A hundred acres of land have been given for the purpose, ten of which are to be reserved for the buildings and grounds and the remaining ninety sold to raise funds to help carry it on.

THEODORE PARKER's spirit, or some impostor claiming to be it, has told some Boston spiritualists that it will not be very long before LOUIS NAPOLEON is back again on the throne of France, "because it has been found that no other person can occupy it so advantageously for a people who are yet not fit for self-government."

The Democrats of West Virginia are wailing. They refused to strike out the word white from their State Constitution, as applied to voters, but now, when they find that the word is also exclusively applied to those who have the glorious privilege of paying taxes, the word has become in their eyes very odious indeed, and they want a Constitutional convention held right away to remove such an objectionable discrimination on account of color.

The Richmond *Whig* is peering around for a very moderate man to be elected President. It says: "We of the South know and feel that the election even of JEFF. DAVIS to the Presidency in the present state of this country would not tend to promote its happiness and prosperity; it would put too many wounds to bleeding afresh. And for the same sort of reason an extreme champion of opposite views would be equally objectionable."

There is a novel law-suit in Chenango County just at present, brought by Miss EVANS against CURTIS COOPER, of Guilford, on a contract made fifteen years ago. The Fulton *Times* gives the particulars in these words: "Mr. COOPER agreed to give Miss EVANS one ewe lamb and its increase until she was twenty-one years of age, in consideration of a gold watch key. The suit was brought before Justice NEWELL to recover the sheep or its equivalent. The evidence showed that the increase was to be in ewe lambs, and that the natural increase of a flock of sheep would double every year. According to this estimate Miss SUSIE would have at the end of fifteen years 16,064 ewe lambs, which, at $4 per head, would amount to $64,256. Justice NEWELL heard the evidence, and like a wise man reserved his judgment."

Some of the Canadian papers are still denouncing the treaty, which they contemptuously term the Washington capitulation. Prose and poetry are both brought to bear to express their indignation and sense of injustice, and their determination to die in the last ditch rather than yield "the grandest river in the world" and their fisheries. We quote some sample verses from the Toronto *Globe*:

Let Britain great capitulate
To Sumner, Grant, or Fish, for ease,
A *quid pro quo* we'll have, or know
Why we must yield our fisheries.
Our own Canadian fisheries,
Exhaustless, priceless fisheries;
Oh! they are slaves or braggart knaves
Who would give up our fisheries.

Take coast for coast along the line,
Give bonded rights on which you please;
A bargain fair like share for share,
Not fishless seas for fisheries.
Our rich Canadian fisheries,
Exhaustless, priceless fisheries,
Shall not be sold for Yankee gold,
We won't give up the fisheries!

The Fenian claims are far more just
Than *Alabama's* ravages;
Unarmed the ship escaped; you armed
And cheered the cut-throat savages.
We won't condone the Fenian raids,
Nor neutralize our River,
Nor confiscate our fisheries,
No, never, never, NEVER!

Extensive Smuggling—An Influential Firm Implicated.

On Thursday afternoon, WM. H. BEARE, of the firm of SMITH & BEARE, importers of dry goods, doing business at No. 81 Leonard-street, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal [illegible] on a charge of smuggling into this City from Europe $80,000 worth of laces and silks. Yesterday, Commissioner DAVENPORT committed him for examination in $15,000 bail. A civil suit was also commenced against him in the United States Circuit and a bailable capias issued. The suit was brought to recover the value of the laces alleged to have been smuggled, and in this case Judge BLATCHFORD held him in $60,000 bail. WM. J. DAVISON, his bookkeeper, has also been arrested on the complaint of J. B. SIMON, to whom the goods were assigned, and who will become a Government witness.

"POLICY" CRUSHED.

Simultaneous Descent on all the Policy-Shops in the City—The Police Courts Choked with the Prisoners—The Offenders Held for Trial at the Special Sessions.

A carefully prepared raid was made at noon yesterday by order of Superintendent KELSO upon all the "policy-shops" in the City, and the cells of the Station-houses were never so generally filled as between the hours of noon and 4 P. M. yesterday. The proprietors had, with very rare exceptions, no warning of the impending movement, and were captured by the officers, who entered while they were immersed in their nefarious business. Agreeably to instructions, all the prisoners were taken before the several Police Magistrates at the Tombs, Jefferson Market, Essex Market, Yorkville and Harlem, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The arrests made in the several precincts were as follows:

1st	7	10th	10	20th	13
2d	13	11th	15	21st	7
3d	8	12th	1	22d	7
4th	13	13th	13	23d	1
5th	14	14th	25	27th	7
6th	17	15th	25	28th	19
7th	7	16th	3	29th	16
8th	25	17th	15		
9th	10	18th	10	Total	[illegible]

The following were those arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, the street number attached to the name being in each case the place where the business was carried on. Capt. KENNEDY arrested the following in the Sixth Precinct:

Charles Fredericks, No. 124 Centre-street; William Tomblin, No. 96 Centre-street; Arthur Newbold, No. 1[illegible] Leonard-street; Henry B. Frost, No. 57 Park-street; James Lawrence, No. 77 Bayard-street; Frederick Curtis, No. 218 Canal-street; John Smith and Emil Butts, No. 164 Canal-street; William Robinson, No. 92 Chatham-street; Michael Goodman, No. 168 Leonard-street; Joseph Warren and Henry O. Hartt, No. 154 Centre-street; Lewis St. John, No. 138 Chatham-street; Michael Drummy, No. 132 Chatham-street; James Shipsey, No. 52 Bowery; Benjamin Horth, No. 52 Bowery.

In the Fifth Precinct, Capt. PETTY arrested the following: John Williams, No. 73 West Broadway; Thomas Connolly, No. 149 West Broadway; Charles Tillman, No. 265 Franklin-street; Samuel Archer, No. 290 West-street; Garret Wallace, No. 58 West Broadway; Lewis West, No. 42 West Broadway; Sarah Graham, No. 168 West Broadway; Edward Luther, No. 496 Canal-street; John McIntyre, No. 316 Canal-street; Michael S. Harn, No. 342 Canal-street; James C. Dudley, No. 443 Washington-street; Moses F. Coldoy, No. 513 Canal-street; Wm. Smith, No. 217 Duane-street; John Johnson. In this Precinct Nos. 119 West Broadway, 196 Franklin-street, and 161 [illegible]-street were found closed.

Capt. CHERRY, Third Precinct, produced: Henry Harris, No. 29 Hudson-street; George Leslie, No. 26 Hudson-street; Geo. Melvin, No. 26 Vesey-street; James Gallagher, No. 81 Robinson-street; John M. Lohr, Eugene Keller, Frederick S. Lotter, No. 240 Greenwich-street; Seymour Smith, No. 204 Chambers-street; Chas. Waldron, No. 102 Vesey-street.

Capt. SPEIGHT, Twenty-seventh Precinct, came in with those named below: Benjamin Nathan, No. 4 Cortlandt-street; Thomas Davis, No. 2½ Dey-street; Dennis Sullivan, No. 3 Battery-place; Henry Smith, No. 180 Greenwich-street; George Delavan, No. 160 Greenwich-street; James Hogg, No. 176 Greenwich-street; Henry Stoeser, No. 23 Rector-street.

Capt. ULMAN, First Precinct, captured all the shops in his jurisdiction, with their proprietors, as follows: J. B. Martinez, No. 19 Wall-street; Joseph Bates, No. 26 Wall-street; David Slade and James Smith, No. 80 Pine-street; James Bligh, No. 46 Whitehall-street; Adam Haustelmer, No. 19 Stone-street; John Smith, No. 67 Whitehall-street.

Capt. WALSH, Fourteenth Precinct, had twenty-six in his Precinct, and captured twenty-five, as follows: Peter Thomas, No. 232 Elizabeth-street; Geo. Prince, No. 4 Prince-street; Horton Hill, No. 233 Mott-street; John Schwenstein, No. 1[illegible] Baxter-street; Yates Church, No. 4[illegible] Broome-street; John Fisk, No. 20 Elizabeth-street; John Glass, No. 486 Broadway; Henry Müller, No. 257 Centre-street; James Livingston, No. 1[illegible] Houston-street; Wm. Francis, No. 200 Bowery; C. B. Parker, No. 126 Crosby-street; S. B. Emmonson, No. 69 East Houston-street; Henry Miller, No. 149 Crosby-street; Philip McLean, No. 151 Grand-street; Jos. Burr, No. 272 Bowery; Charles Willemer, No. 59 Marion-street; Jacob Simmons, No. 53 Spring-street; George Williams, No. 29 Spring-street; John Johnson, No. 30 Prince-street; William Turner, No. 6 Spring-street; Leopold Sewell, No. 166 Mulberry-street; George Woodworth, No. 30 Spring-street; Jackson Mitchell, No. 69 Marion-street; Alfred Lenett, No. 1 Marion-street; Charles Keysar, No. 235 Centre-street.

Sergt. BLAIR captured the following in the Second Precinct: Jacob Clute, Edward Allen, Arnold Smith, Jos. Harrison, Philip Zeille, Morris Murray, No. 285 Broadway; Ira Knapp, No. 174 Broadway; John Moore, No. 1 Fulton-street; Jas. Cunningham, No. 13 Beekman-street; Jos. Blake, No. 174 Broadway; Smith Burrell, No. 111 South-street; Charles Wilson, No. 69 Gold-street; Edward Smith, No. 74 Maiden-lane; John Bishop, No. 2 Park-row; William Parks, No. 134 Fulton-street; John Anderson, No. 30 Peck-slip; Jas. Dermey, No. 22 Peck-slip.

Capt. ALLAIRE, Fourth Precinct, produced the following: Edward Stanton, No. 8 Madison-street; Timothy Shea, No. 267 Pearl-street; Frederick Williams, No. 18 Dover-street; Henry Walters, No. 196 William-street; Dennis O'Brien, No. 35 New Chambers-street; Richard Dowling, No. 357 Water-street; John Lund, No. 138 William-street; Samuel Doug, No. 231 Water-street; Jos. Christman, No. 198 South-street; Chas. McBrien, Alfred George, Thos. Taylor, No. 45 Chatham-street; Michael Monahan, No. 252 Water-street.

With one exception all these persons were held in $500 bail each for trial at the Special Sessions. The exception was Mrs. GRAHAM, brought in from the Fifth Precinct, who, being the only woman, was discharged with a reprimand, Justice DOWLING while delivering it directing his eye to Ex-Alderman CHARLES McBRIEN, who was among the prisoners from the Fourth Precinct, and who crowded among the prisoners in the crowded box. The pressure upon the clerks in taking complaints and bail bonds was so great that Justice DOWLING was compelled to call in a strong reinforcement to Mr. McGRATH and Mr. FINLEY, but even with this additional help the session of the Court was protracted to an unusually late hour.

At Jefferson Market thirty-two were arraigned by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct; nine by Capt. Washburn, of the Ninth Precinct; six by Capt. McDermott, of the Sixteenth Precinct; twelve by Capt. Caffrey, of the Twentieth Precinct; eighteen by Capt. McCarey, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and sixteen by Capt. Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The following is a list of the prisoners and their places of business: Francis Cochrane, No. 126 Christopher-street; Jacob Schroeder, No. 563 Hudson-street; Wm. Kent, No. 118 Thompson-street; James Hooper, No. 204 Thompson-street; John Farrell, No. 1½ Thompson-street; Lawrence Farrell, No. 94 Laurens-street; James Merrett, No. 8 Amity-street; Preserve Gage and Francis Kiernan, No. 631 Broadway; William F. Ferris, No. 56 West Thirteenth-street; Edward Miller, No. 130 Mercer-street; Abraham Swift, No. 134½ Clinton-place; Geo. Neeson and Geo. Wilson, No. 1 Astor-place; John Van Buskirk, No. 16½ Carmine-street; William Wilson, No. 166 Greene-street; George Rogers, No. 180½ Amity-street; Mary Roberts, No. 4 Clarkson-street; Elias B. Shea, No. 163 Varick-street; Isaiah Gray, No. 26 Bedford-street; William De Vere, No. 125 Varick-street; William Marks, No. 229 Spring-street; Charles Fay, No. 310 West-street; Michael Cassidy, No. 31½ Thompson-street; H. Amison and H. Took, No. 78 Carmine-street; Thomas Snow, No. 31½ Watts-street; August Norband, No. 4 Clark-street; Wm. Wilmarth, No. 5 Barrow-street; Lewis Holmes, No. 76 King-street; Thomas Geoghegan, No. 349 Hudson-street; John Farrell, No. 39 Mercer-street; Frederick Graddell, No. 30 Wooster-street; John Wishop, No. 280 West-street; F. H. Mars, No. 111 West Tenth-street; Jacob Beck, No. 64 Tenth-avenue; Rudolph Hines, No. 707 Greenwich-street; George Walker, No. 476 Hudson-street; David A. Hopper, No. 720 Washington-street; Cornelius Blauvelt, No. 221 Bleecker-street; John Reynolds, No. 119½ Greene-street; Wm. Dayton, No. 73 Varick-street; Andrew S. Booth, No. 129 Varick-street; Ed. Van Schelten, No. 239 Spring-street; Frederick Egess, No. 248 Hudson-street; Garry Hill, No. 48 Cornelia-street; Geo. Clarke, No. 63 East Thirteenth-street; George Bell, No. 56½ East Twelfth-street; John McCready, No. 25 East Twelfth-street; Samuel B. Totten, No. 4 Carmine-street; Patrick Gray, Thos. Gray and John Riley, No. 24 Third-avenue; Henry Wilson and Wm. Crawford, No. 230½ Broome-street; Elijah Rollins, No. 34 Wooster-street; Charles Downing, No. 102 Laurens-street; Jos. Evans, No. 423 Canal-street; Samuel Marks, No. 186 Mercer-street; Charles Nutchell, No. 33 Sullivan-street; Harry Ingalls, No. 167 Thompson-street; Eliza Striker, No. 35 Thompson-street; John Harrison, No. 139 Spring-street; John Ludo, No. 148 Mercer-street; Anthony Bertug, No. 170 Wooster-street; Samuel Whitlock, No. 48 West Houston-street; Samuel Woods, No. 130 Spring-street; Wm. Bailey, No. 86 Sullivan-street; Lawrence Stout, No. 182 Laurens-street; John Curtis, No. 47 Thompson-street; George Warren and Joseph Bliss, No. 12 Laurens-street; George Reilly, No. 17 Thompson-street; Alfred Mills, No. 188 Greene-street; Gustave Farren, No. [illegible] West Twentieth-street; Wm. True, No. [illegible] West Nineteenth-street; Abraham J. Johnstone, No. 1[illegible] Eighth-avenue; Wm. Wallace, No. 200 Ninth-avenue; Wm. Murray, No. 7[illegible] Ninth-avenue; D. O'Neill and Wm. O'Neill, No. 2[illegible] Tenth-avenue; Joseph Tremont, No. 465 Broome-street; Spencer White, No. 26 Laurens-street; Thomas Herrick, No. 140 Prince-street; James Hay, No. [illegible] West Twenty-fourth-street; James McGee, No. 1406 Broadway; Joseph Washmuth, No. [illegible] West Thirty-third-street; [illegible] Fourth-avenue; [illegible] Eighteenth-street; Edward [illegible]; [illegible] Twenty-[illegible]; Lewis J. [illegible]; [illegible]; Edward Renney, No. 108 West Seventeenth-street; George Cusick, No. 49 West Thirtieth-street; William Cummin, No. 107 West Forty-first-street; John Miller, No. 16[illegible] [illegible]-street; Charles Moriarty, No. 1[illegible] Fourth-avenue; George Fender, No. 508 West Twenty-third-street; Charles Hallagh, No. 2[illegible] Ninth-avenue; Jacob W. Dungall, No. 4[illegible] West Thirty-eighth-street; F. Weeks, No. 2[illegible] Seventh-avenue; David Stevens, No. 3[illegible] Seventh-avenue; Albert J. Adorns, No. 313 Tenth-avenue; Michael Smith, No. 4[illegible] West Thirty-third-street; Robert Horcolles, No. 2[illegible] Tenth-avenue, and Charles Bennett, No. 502 West Twenty-eighth-street. The prisoners were all held for trial in $500 bail.

The following cases were brought up at Essex Market Police Court, before Judge SCOTT. In the Seventh Ward, Capt. WARLOW put forward Geo. Shamp, No. 75 Gouverneur-street; Chas. Rewholms, No. 23 Allen-street; David Thalhammer, No. 1[illegible] Division-street; [illegible] Sage, No. 2[illegible] Water-street; Wm. Callahan, No. 428 Water-street; Richard Austin, Nos. 188 and 92 Division-street; Wm. Singleshurst, No. 2[illegible] West Fifteenth-street. Capt. WARD, of the Tenth Precinct, put forward: Joseph Jackson, No. 43 Norfolk-street; August Miller, No. [illegible] Forsyth-street; Christopher [illegible], No. 96 Essex-street; Henry Ranson, No. 2[illegible] Grand-street; Patrick Boyle, No. [illegible] Forsyth-street; Henry Austin, No. 1[illegible] Chrystie-street; Frederick Cudlipp, No. 128 Division-street; Wm. Coxan, No. 149 Chrystie-street; Adolphe Whitehouse, No. 80 Allen-street; George McClary, No. 216 Grand-street; Wm. Stuart, No. 107 Chrystie-street; Joseph Miller, No. 129 Forsyth-street; Abraham Hochgould, No. [illegible] Orchard-street; John Reinhardt, No. [illegible] Orchard-street; William Maybaum, No. [illegible] Eldridge-street; Harman Ply, No. 9[illegible] Delancey-street; Jacob Bovetin, No. 161 Essex-street; Christian Mahlbrig, No. 17[illegible] Norfolk-street; Casper Keegan, No. 202 Chrystie-street; George Pfeiffer, No. 3 Bayard-street; William P. Manning, No. 3 Division-street; Harmon Hayes, No. 3 Bayard-street; William E. Hogan, No. 74 Division-street; Walter Childs, No. 62 Essex-street; Frederick Miller, No. 142 Hester-street; Thomas Grumm, No. 2[illegible] Chrystie-street; Julius Leckhorn, No. 187 Essex-street; Robert Geitel, No. 2 Rivington-street; George Grice, No. 1[illegible] Hester-street; Charles Neubert, No. 26 Allen-street; August Mammun, No. 41 Chrystie-street; George Taylor, No. 63 Forsyth-street; John Seeger, No. 185 Ludlow-street; William Brooks, No. 136 Division-street; Charles Graber, No. 1 Orchard-street; Henry Kell, No. 97 Stanton-street; Bryan Smith, No. 285 East Houston-street, and Frederick Rich, No. 165 Norfolk-street. Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested the following: Nicholas Brennan, No. 2[illegible] First-avenue; George S. Kearns, No. 2[illegible] First-avenue; James Robinson, No. 245 East Twenty-third-street; Charles Meyers, No. 2[illegible] East Twenty-second-street; John Doran, No. 231 Third-avenue; Henry Jacobs, No. 2[illegible] East Fourteenth-street; Robert Kennedy, No. 409 East Sixteenth-street; Mary Ann Flynn, No. 421 East Fifteenth-street; Frederick Meyers, No. 302 East Seventeenth-street; Mary Dush, No. 4[illegible] East Fifteenth-street. Capt. [illegible], of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested Lawrence Beaumont, No. 275 Second-street; George Fiber, No. 2[illegible] Second-street; Charles Hudson, No. 2[illegible] Second-street; Francis Bell, No. 2[illegible] Stanton-street; Edward Bliss, No. 175 Stanton-street; Theodore Coffin, No. 2[illegible] Stanton-street; James Reilly, No. 1[illegible] Sheriff-street; Adam Detrich, No. 2[illegible] Clinton-street; Henry Shalog, No. 1[illegible] East Houston-street; George Rottengel, No. 1[illegible] Ridge-street; Charles Schilling, No. 1[illegible] Willett-street; Christian Wall, No. 6[illegible] Ridge-street; Theodore Stabbs, No. 1[illegible] Lewis-street. Besides, there were thirteen arrests by Capt. [illegible], of the Thirteenth Precinct, and nineteen arrests by Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Judge SCOTT committed them all in default of $500 bail.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, May 26.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for May 29: Nos. 228, [illegible], [illegible], 234, 236, [illegible].

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 26.

By Judge Ingraham.

William J. Dow vs. Emma Dow; alimony at the rate of $10 a week, and counsel fee of $100 allowed.

Richard P. Cooke vs. George Janeway; motion denied, with leave to renew, &c.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Francis Rourke vs. Harriett McElvain; motion denied.

By Judge Ingraham.

Devlin vs. Midney; motion granted.

Elizabeth Wiley vs. Cameron W. Hoppert and others; motion granted.

Richard D. Barclay vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company; the motion is granted for the appointment of a receiver of so much of the property transferred by the Philadelphia Company to the defendants as will secure the payment of the plaintiff's claim, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Louis Brest et al., to vacate assessment, &c.; referred back for further proof.

In the matter of the application of Jarvis S. Baker for an allowance; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 26.

By Judge McCunn.

Wm. D. Chambers vs. John W. Durand et al.; order denying motion of reference.

Bamberger vs. Hibbart; order granted.

Charles W. Sawyer vs. John Darrow; order granted.

Harvey F. Tourband vs. Geo. D. Curtis et al.; order of reference.

In the matter of Mary A. Brown; order of reference.

Edwin G. Gilmore vs. Wm. F. Howe et al.; order granted.

Staples vs. Erben; order granted.

Wilson vs. Wadsworth; order granted directing defendant to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, by disobeying its order.

By Judge Spencer.

Sophia Blanck vs. Charles J. Goeller; order granted denying motion.

By Judge Freedman.

Henry Freking vs. Addip Rolland et al.; upon presentation of an engrossed copy of the case, as corrected, in accordance with the provisions of rule 19 of this Court, together with an affidavit, that it has been compared with, and is a true copy of the original, an order may be had, directing the Clerk to file and annex the same to the judgment roll.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 26.

Davis vs. Gwynne; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 26.

Before Presiding Judge Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the Courts of this State: Andrew C. Dunn, of the Bar of Minnesota; Joseph A. Murphy and Charles W. Brooke, of the Bar of Pennsylvania; John H. Staats, a graduate of the Columbia College Law School; E. N. Fitch, John James, James McCook, Charles Pinckney Bull and M. Cleland Milnor, on filing the usual certificates, and on examination by the first examiners on character; Walter W. Schull, Harmon H. Hart, Elmer Rapp, Alexander M. Fraser, George W. Hunt and Moses Wyman, admitted on filing certificates of character with the first Board of Examiners to be appointed by the General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 26.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

FISK'S COTTON SPECULATIONS.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. Gorham Gray.—This action, which was to recover $16,000, alleged by plaintiff to have been deposited with defendant as a margin for purchases of cotton, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, has been concluded by a verdict in favor of plaintiff. The defendant, whose theory was that the money was received by him as copartnership capital, to be used as a margin in the purchase of cotton, testified, on his behalf that the amount received by him from Fisk, and more had been used as margins for the purchase of cotton; that such cotton was purchased by him on joint account of himself and Fisk, which purchases were reported to Fisk and accepted by him without objection. Judge JONES said he must confine the testimony to specific purchases of cotton in which this money deposited by Fisk was used as a margin. A large amount of documentary testimony was then introduced relating to purchases of cotton, defendant testifying that they were made on joint account and with Fisk's subsequent approval. The testimony being closed, Judge JONES submitted to the jury for their consideration the following propositions: First—Did Mr. Fisk authorize the purchase of the "spots," subsequent to the one of June 25, on joint account of himself and Gray? To this the jury answered "no." Second—Was the connection of Fisk and Gray, under which the future deliveries and the "spot" of June 25 were purchased, a partnership? To this the jury answered "No." Third—Was the arrangement such that the purchases in the last question mentioned should be by Gray for Fisk on Fisk's sole account, the one-third of the profits to be received by Gray as compensation for his services in purchasing and selling

To this the jury answered "Yes." Verdict for plaintiff for $11,000.

Dudley Field, Jr., with David Dudley Field as advisory counsel for plaintiff; R. Lockney and Wright for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 26.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

CONVERSION OF PROPERTY—RIGHT OF SEIZURE BY THE UNITED STATES.

Charles D. Lord vs. James Daniels.—This was an action to recover $3,000 as the value of certain property, consisting of distillery fixtures, &c., alleged to have been wrongfully taken by defendant. It appeared on the trial that one Mellinger, in the year 1869, carried on the business of a distiller, at No. [illegible] West Thirty-sixth-street. In November of that year he gave a mortgage for $2,000, which was assigned to plaintiff on Feb. 3, 1870. At this time the United States Government had a claim against the distillery for an unpaid assessment of some $1,600. On the 2d of February, 1870, the plaintiff and Mellinger agreed to sell the property to the defendant for $2,300, $100 being then paid on account, and the remaining $2,200 to be paid on the delivery of all the property to defendant. The defendant obtained possession of the property, but failed to pay the balance, in consequence of the United States Marshal seizing it, which was in settlement of the property received by defendant was worth $2,000; that he (plaintiff) had demanded the property, and offered to refund the $100, but defendant refused. On the part of the defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, on the grounds: First, that plaintiff, being assignee of the mortgage, was not the owner. Second—defendant having received the property under a contract of sale, there could not be any conversion. Third—the United States Government having a lien upon the property, the plaintiff had no right to it. Fourth, the defendant, under the contract, was not liable until all the property was delivered to him. After argument, Judge Monell granted the motion dismissing the complaint, and granting defendant an allowance of $100.

Addison Sandford and Mr. Levy, for plaintiff; Alexander H. Reavey for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 26.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, May 26—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of April have just been completed, and we present below our usual summary, together with the figures for the first ten months of the current Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1870, to April 30, 1871.

The Import entries at New-York for April were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	April, 1871.	April, 1870.
Dutiable Goods, direct	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutiable, Bonded	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total April entries	[illegible]	[illegible]

The amount of Goods of the previous Importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $10,000,000, or $1,004,010 less than went into Bond, so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $30,640,754, upon which the Customs paid amount to $12,535,-680, or at the average Tariff (including Free Goods,) is 40.96 ₩ cent. The amount marketed in April, 1870, was $28,262,670, upon which the Customs were $12,799,508.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $332,889, against $305,905 in April, 1870.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the ten months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. July 1 to April 30.	1870. July 1 to April 30.
Total entries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total marketed	$277,031,107	[illegible]
Customs collected	119,839,243	107,920,135
Average tariff	43.20 ₩ cent.	46.30 ₩ cent.

*Of which, Free Goods in 1871, $[illegible], and Free Goods in 1870, $[illegible].

The amount of Foreign Specie net included in the above, entered during the ten months is $7,910,254, as against $12,084,204 for the corresponding period last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the ten months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1870-71. July 1 to April 30.	1869-70. July 1 to April 30.
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	$28,082,080	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	$21,922,298
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	20,260,373
December	[illegible]	21,872,624
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	15,734,232
March	[illegible]	21,752,280
April	30,640,754	28,412,044
Total ten months	$277,031,107	[illegible]

The Monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	March	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	April	[illegible]

Total New-York duties collected ... [illegible]
Miscellaneous out-port Customs ... [illegible]
Total Customs at New-York ... [illegible]

The Export clearances from New-York in April, 1871, and in the same month, 1870, compare as follows:

	April, 1871.	April, 1870.
Domestic Produce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Clearances	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Exports of all descriptions for ten months of the Fiscal Year compare as follows with the corresponding period last year:

	1870-71. July 1 to April 30.	1869-70. July 1 to April 30.
Domestic Produce	$178,806,236	[illegible]
Foreign re-exports	7,495,617	[illegible]
Gold and Silver	64,685,081	[illegible]
Total	$250,987,004	[illegible]

The day in Wall-street has been rather quiet in most of the markets. Gold is steady at 111¾ ₩ cent. Exchange is a fraction stiffer for the steamers of Saturday than by the previous mail, and we quote on London at less a brokerage to 110⅜ less a brokerage, in place of 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent. The export of Gold and Silver of all descriptions by the steamers sailing to-morrow, will amount to about a million of dollars. The rates for money are 4@5 ₩ cent. on Call Loan, and 3@4 ₩ cent. on balances voluntarily left with the Brokers. At the same time there is no lack of employment for Money, where lenders are disposed to place it permanently at 7 ₩ cent. on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate, and 7@8 ₩ cent. on new Railway Mortgages, and the number and variety of both classes of security are constantly and rapidly on the increase. The Public Funds are steady on the 5-20s of all descriptions, at rates closely corresponding with the price of Gold.

At the Gold Exchange the Tennessee and some of the other Southern State Bonds are well supported. The new Tennessees are up to 73, and the new Virginias, which carry a large amount of arrearages of interest, have advanced to 74¼ ₩ cent. The Central Pacific 6 ₩ cent. Gold Bonds advanced today to 102½@103¼ ₩ cent., and the Union issues are rather firmer than yesterday. The Railway Stocks were firm and on the advance in Rock Island and Reading, and steady on most other descriptions, the exceptions being Erie, Pittsburg and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The last-named (common) had quite a tumble, 203 to 98, with some recovery at the close. The moving cause of the decline was not accounted for on the Street. We have an impression, however, that Mr. JAMES ROSE, one of the new Directors, to whom the Presidency was recently tendered, went over the Road, as well as over other Roads in the same quarter, not long since, and on returning has respectfully declined to take charge of the property, under existing circumstances and prospects. In regard to the Erie "revival," it seems probable that GOULD and FISK have bought their peace for the present in the English suits in the Federal Court by restoring the Certificates, or a legal equivalent therefor, which they had misappropriated; leaving the question still pending of their removal by the Court on the general charge of malfeasance and corruption in their trust. They may be able to buy their peace on this question also, at some round price for the whole interest of the English Plaintiffs in the Stock. To raise the means to these ends, a successful "revival" in the Common Stock must be assured, which thus far it has not been, notwithstanding the free and unauthorized use of the name of VANDERBILT and other Railroad notabilities as probable successors to the control of the Road. The advance in Rock Island stock was to 119¼ ₩ cent. The movement has been rapid and apparently, thus far, very confidently conducted, supposed by parties in the administration of the Road, or their immediate friends. New-York Central and the North-wests were steady in price, without much activity today. Reading continues to be bought at advancing prices on Philadelphia orders. The Miscellaneous stocks were comparatively quiet.

At the close of the day the following general quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Railway Stocks strong on Lake Shore and Rock Island; otherwise dull:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 26.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾	113¾
American Gold	111¾	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96½	96½
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	94⅞	94⅞
Reading Railroad	117¾	118⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅜	119¼
North-west Common	86¼	86¼
North-west Preferred	[illegible]	96¾
Pacific Mail	46⅜	46¾
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	62½	62½
Lake Shore	113¾	115¼
Ohio and Mississippi	51	50¾
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	59⅞	59¾
Erie	30¼	30¼
Union Pacific	84½	84½
Central Pacific Bonds	102⅞	103¼
Union Pacific Bonds	92¾	92¾
Union Land Grants	85	85
Union Incomes	85	85

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 26.

Gold receipts	$576,602 90
Gold payments	2,475,702 23
Gold balance	85,708,513 72
Currency receipts	2,482,370 02
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	6,980,415 81
Customs	302,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	120
Manhattan	[illegible]	Marine	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Commonwealth	103
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Imp. & Traders'	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Park	174
City	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
Phenix	225	Second National	105
North River	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Tenth National	114
Fulton	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	124
Butchers' & Drovers'	[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Canal	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Gallatin National	[illegible]	Maryland Coal Co.	[illegible]
Leather Manuf'rs	[illegible]	American Coal	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Spring Mountain Coal	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Canton Co., Balt.	[illegible]
Mech. B'king Ass'n	[illegible]	Consol. Coal of Md.	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Cumb. Coal & Iron	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	West. Union Tel.	[illegible]
American Exchange	114	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Quick. Min. Pf.	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa Min. Co.	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	107	Mariposa Min. Pf.	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	Boston Water Power	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	Am. Mer. Union Ex.	[illegible]
Shoe and Leather	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	102¾
City 6s, new	102½	103
Camden and Amboy	130½	130¾
Pennsylvania Central	62	62¼
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	117¼	117¾
Catawissa Preferred	62½	Sales
Philadelphia and Erie	45½	46¼
Northern Central	38	38¼
Lehigh Navigation	41½	42
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¾	Sales
		94

The attention of buyers of new Railway Mortgages is directed to the advertisement, in another place, of Mr. W. B. SHATTUCK, of the Loans of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company. The first Mortgage on the Road is at the rate of $12,500 ₩ mile, and the Bonds bear 8 ₩ cent. interest. The second Mortgage creates an additional lien of $12,500 ₩ mile, and is indorsed by the State of Louisiana. The bonds bear the same interest as the first.

The receipts of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad compare as follows:

Jan. 1 to April 30, 1871	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to April 30, 1870	$128,774
Increase	[illegible]

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 10th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,126,783	Increase	£4,778
Public Deposits	8,412,521	Decrease	168,106
Other Deposits	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Government Securities	[illegible]	No alter'n	
Other Securities	18,737,200	Decrease	1,118,607
Notes Unemployed	[illegible]	Increase	210,680

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,442,515, being a decrease of £400,085, and the stock in bullion in both departments is £23,-816,811, showing a decrease of £181,409 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£23,816,811	£19,762,000
Reserve	12,674,306	11,187,152
Notes in circulation	24,442,515	22,444,780
Rate of discount	3½ ₩ cent.	3 ₩ cent.
Consols	93¾	94⅜
French Rentes	56f. 20c.	74f. 97c.

The following editorial leader in the San Francisco *Bulletin* on the Railroad project, announced some days since by telegram, of turning the traffic from the East over the Union Pacific over a new route from Salt Lake or Ogden, affords further particulars as to the purpose and prospect of the scheme:

"For some days past rumor has been busy on the streets with a reported project for the immediate construction of another transcontinental railroad. From careful inquiry we have arrived at the conclusion that for once rumor is not far from right, and that such an enterprise has actually been determined upon by parties possessing abundant capital, and the requisite energy and talents to carry it through. The parties who would necessarily be best posted on the subject decline to give any particulars for the present concerning it, but do not deny the general truth of the report.

"The probable facts, as we gather them from various sources, are these: The combination which already includes the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its connecting lines with New-York, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and the Union Pacific Railroad, forming one continuous line, with uniform gauge, from New-York to Ogden, have determined to complete a through line from Ogden to the Pacific, independent of their present connection with the Central Pacific. With this object in view, an association of Eastern and European capitalists have subscribed the requisite capital, and will immediately incorporate a company under the laws of California, to construct a road from Davisville, on the California Pacific Railroad, twelve miles west of Sacramento, northward to the California and Oregon line, passing west of Beckwourth Pass, thence by an easy grade around the south-eastern side of Goose Lake, thence to the Ghristmas Lakes, thence eastward, through Southern Idaho, on the southern side of the valley of Snake River, to a point south-west of Salt Lake, whence it will bend south-eastwardly, and run to Ogden, or some point on the north-east of that place, and unite with the Union Pacific. The new road is to be designated 'California Pacific, Eastern Extension,' and will be organized and run as a separate Company from, though identified with, the California Pacific, and really originating from it.

"This line will be about 1,000 miles in length, or in the vicinity of 100 miles longer than the Central Pacific and Western Pacific line from San Francisco to Ogden; but it will avoid the heavy grade by which the latter crosses the Sierra Nevada, and will pass through a country capable of affording a large local business. All Northern California would be reached by it; a connection would be made at or near its northern bend with one or more roads from the mouth of the Columbia, and, possibly, Puget Sound, and probably, eventually with branch roads for Northern and Central Idaho. We understand that the money required will be furnished by German capitalists, and that the London and San Francisco Bank will be the financial agent of the enterprise. Subscriptions to the stock have been already obtained, and bonds will be issued to secure the required loan.

"Every new competing route for freight and travel between the Atlantic and Pacific must ultimately redound to the benefit of the people of the Eastern and Western slopes of the continent, develop new Territories, stimulate trade, give employment to thousands, and enrich the entire country. In this light the project for the new line across the continent will be regarded by the general public, and its progress will be watched with interest by all classes."

The week's imports of foreign dry-goods have been to the specie value of $2,121,610; amount marketed, $1,987,750.

The *Mark Lane Express* of May 15 says:

"After a frost at night, followed by a very sultry day, the Monday of the past week ended with a heavy thunder-storm in the neighborhood of London, the fall of rain being very beneficial to all vegetation, but an immediate return to cold has prevented so rapid a progress as could be desired. All Spring Corn is, however, well reported; but it is otherwise with the Wheat crop, of which more complaints of patchiness and misplant continually reach us, insomuch that it would be against probability to expect large gatherings. In Denmark, and parts of Germany also, the prospects are not very encouraging, and France has been in too unsettled a state to warrant good expectations there. In spite, therefore, of the late reaction prices have again been moving upward, and our average advance this week was about 1s. ₩ quarter. Forcing weather would check this tendency, but remaining as we are with short markets, firmness at least seems certain. The indication of reduced stocks in the country has shown itself in the late weekly sales. These, after being much larger than last year's have suddenly been reduced by 19,008 quarters as compared with 1870, which fact coupled with the great reduction of foreign in granary seems to cut off the chance of low prices for a season. The wariness of millers for some time past observable must have left their stocks also in a low state, and should we have frosts or violent winds in the blooming time a bad yield would be imminent. In Persia it is reported the crops have suffered by drought, and great disasters have already befallen the people, and though our price is now above the average of years, there is yet room for a 20s. advance should any disaster happen. We did, indeed, anticipate on the opening of the canals in America that Maize would materially decline and large shipments commence; such, however, is not yet the case, though breadstuffs were slightly reduced in value. In France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Russia and Europe generally prices still keep high, and instead of looking for a fall at the principal places of export they are anticipating orders and a revival of trade, concluding apparently that the wants of France and Western Europe would certainly insure a large business. All these we take to be evident signs that consumers are more likely to pay higher prices for their bread than otherwise. The arrivals off the coast since the 5th of May were 7 cargoes, of which 3 cargoes were Wheat, 3 Maize, and 1 cargo Barley. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 3 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka, 46s.@59s.; Red Winter, 55s. 7½d.; Berdiansk, 61s. 10½d. Maize, 7 cargoes, at 30s.@35s. Oats, 1 cargo, Riga, at 21s. 6d. cost, freight, and insurance. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 56,742 quarters at 58s. 11d. against 75,730 quarters at 43s. 3d. in 1870. The London averages were 60s. 6d. on 1,168 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending May 6 were 427,730 cwts. Wheat, and 38,150 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD OF IOWA.—This road is now, in the dullest season of the year, earning more than 15 ₩ cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 ₩ cent. gold Bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligated itself to invest in these bonds 50 ₩ cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of the enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted Corporation in the West.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY are building a trunk line, connecting New-Orleans with Mobile on the east, and giving the only railroad connection between the former city and the great and most productive State of Texas on the west, the total distance from Mobile to Houston being 475 miles.

The Company is composed of strong Northern capitalists, who have already expended nearly $10,000,000 of their own funds in the construction of the line. They have built about 200 miles from Mobile westward, and secured by purchase of securities, and made provision for the thorough repair and equipment of the 108 miles constituting the Texas division; leaving but 140 miles to be built to complete the entire road.

It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.

The Company now offer for sale the eight per cent. mortgage bonds upon the Louisiana Division of 238½ miles from New Orleans to the Sabine River. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, and will be the only rail communication by which the enormous productions of Texas can reach the Southern metropolis.

So important is this road considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by indorsement of its bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over $8,000,000.

The bonds now offered are of two classes—first mortgage bonds, to the amount of $12,500 per mile, and second mortgage bonds, to an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The bonds are only in the denomination of $1,000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New-York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired. No better security has been offered to investors. The line is a good and important one, and the stockholders have proved their determination and ability to carry the work to an early and successful completion by the very large amount they have themselves put into it.

The bonds are largely profitable, as well as entirely safe. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser more than seventy-seven per cent. greater annual interest than the same amount invested in new Government Five Per Cents, into which the Government Sixes are being funded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the same price an eight per cent. currency long bond is far cheaper than a seven per cent. gold one. Calculating a return to specie payments in three years, and taking the time that the bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad have to run—forty-five years—we find that by compounding the interest of each, every six months, at 7 per cent., an eight per cent. currency bond at ninety will give a return of $2,614 13 more than a seven per cent. gold bond at the same price, or nearly three times the amount of the original investment.

While the purchaser of the eight per cent. bonds of this Company can realize this special profit, he also holds the option of taking advantage of any temporary advance in gold, as he has choice, at every separate coupon day, of gold interest at seven per cent., or currency interest at eight per cent.

The bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is ninety, and accrued interest at eight per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance. Bonds will be sent free of cost, and Government and all marketable securities will be taken in exchange at their best market rates without charge for selling.

Information concerning the Company and the road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned or any of the Company's advertised agents. W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes. Present market quotations, 97½c.@98½c. and interest.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 26, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	2,004	Spirits Turp., bbls.	35
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Rosin, bbls.	1,841
Copper, bbls.	114	Cut-meats, pks.	50
Copper, bars	380	Lard, pks.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	1,340	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	9,274	Butter, pks.	3,189
Wheat, bushels	197,785	Cheese, pks.	2,927
Corn, bushels	259,942	Grease, pks.	80
Oats, bushels	40,730	Oil-cake, pks.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Lard-oil, bbls.	117
Meal, bbls.	100	Tallow, pks.	10
Meal, bags	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	26
Flax-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Tea, pks.	113
Malt, bushels	14,000	Whisky, bbls.	21
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Starch, pks.	13
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	1,200
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	2,067

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—48,363 bushels Wheat, 394 boxes Bacon, 1,500 boxes Cheese, 350 tcs. Lard, 55 cases Revolvers, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Corn, 80 bbls. Pork, 5 pks. Castings, 50 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—1 Carriage, 32 bales Furs, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 102 hhds. Tobacco, 300 bales Hops, 28,000 bushels Corn, 515 boxes Cheese, 25 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Pioleta*, for Liverpool—300 bales Cotton, 1,300 Staves, 28,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Ling*, for Cork and orders—11,094 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Resela*, for Cork and orders—11,148 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Balder*, for Antwerp—13,074 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—60 bales Cotton, 37 tcs. Tobacco, 168 hhds. Tobacco, 20 kegs Tobacco, 21 bales Furs, 64 pks. Whalebone, 397 bbls. Rosin, 3 cases Rubber, 25 tcs. Lard, 5,127 boxes Cheese, 150 bales Hops, 100 boxes Bacon, 17,401 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Continue in quite moderate request, but steady in price, at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a moderate call for Rio, at essentially unchanged prices; sales have been reported here, since our last, of 300 bags by the *North America*, and at Baltimore, 5,700 bags by the *Rhenkora*, and 2,357 bags by the *Queen of the Fleet*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at old figures. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 12c.@15¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacao, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active and quoted ⅛c. ₩ lb. cheaper for early delivery; sales have been reported of 3,422 bales, (of which 105 bales were to arrive,) including 450 bales to shippers, 1,868 bales to spinners, 649 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the business has been moderate, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb., but rallying about ⅛c. from the lowest figures, and closing steady; sales, since our last, 10,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for May, 100 bales at 16 1-16c.; June, 200 bales at 16 1-16c.; 1,300 bales at 16 7-16c.; 300 bales at 16⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 16 7-16c.; 100 bales at 16 15-32c.; 100 bales at 16⅜c.; 1,000 bales at 16⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 16 7-16c., 300 bales at 16⅜c. And today, for May, 100 bales at 15¾c.; 200 bales at 15¾c.; 100 bales at 15⅞c.; 300 bales at 15 13-16c.; 1,000 bales at 15⅞c.; July, 300 bales at 16 1-16c.; 100 bales at 16 3-16c.; 100 bales at 16⅛c.; 300 bales at 16 5-16c.; August, 300 bales at 16c.; 100 bales at 16⅜c.; 100 bales at 16 5-16c.; 100 bales at 16⅛c.; 100 bales at 16¼c.; 100 bales at 16⅛c. Exchanged—100 bales May and June, even; ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales August for 100 bales June. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 16.01c.; June, 16.06c.; July, 16.41c.; August, 16.33c.; September, 16.36c. The receipts at this port today were 2,004 bales, including 351 bales from Norfolk, 378 bales from Mobile, 5 bales from Baltimore, and 537 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅞	13	13
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15⅛	15	15¼
Low Middling	15⅝	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16½	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17½	17¾	18	18¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts preceding year	[illegible]
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and for the whole week, with comparisons:

[illegible]

DRY GOODS—The demand generally has been very moderate, as a rule, and the market has been devoid of animation. Domestic Cottons and Woolens have been held with confidence, influenced to some extent by the buoyancy in values of the raw materials. Foreign goods have shown considerable irregularity in price, with some depression in the less desirable lines of stock, the offerings of which have been rather more urgent, partly to close out remainders. The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,121,610; amount marketed, $1,987,750, including $1,062,032 of direct entries, and $[illegible] of earlier importations, withdrawn from bonded warehouse.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet since our last, owing partly to the limited offerings of desirable lots, and the generally firm views of holders, which circumstances have been against free movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,750 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 40; very good to fancy, $6 45@$7; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 15@$6 50, ₩ bbl. We quote:

Sour Flour	$4 50@$5 75
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been more active at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls. [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly more active, opening heavily at 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel off yesterday's prices, influenced by the less favorable reports from Liverpool and the liberal arrivals, but closing buoyantly at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel on the lowest figures of the day, on a livelier export call, stimulated in part by the comparatively limited supply of merchantable lots of Corn, which compelled shippers to purchase Wheat quite freely to provide for their outstanding freight engagements. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., May 24, 1871:

Lumber—Jerry Thistlewood, Peter G. Light, Tonawanda; W. H. Bell, June, Holmes, Frank Short, The Lion, Wm. B. Waters, Terry, Cummings, Buffalo; Frank Mackey, Sarah, John Bowley, Q. C. French, Ithica; Wm. Haskins, R. Dievendorf, Emma Traver, S. M. Allen, Oswego; W. M. Norton, Rome; W. W. Weston, Pratt's Landing; Yacht, Fort Snyder; Geo. W. Chapman, Lottridge, Lyon's Falls.

Wheat—Cascade, Jas. L. Bennett, A. B. Wilgus, Geo. A. Bennett, A. O. Camorgan, Ezra Downer, Aldos, Frank & Chas., J. A. Scoville, B. B. Burt, Dean Richmond, O. H. Gordon, Geo. W. Warner, Nelson S. Markle, Lady Washington, D. Woods, Anna B. Van Buren, W. C. Rogers, Hiram D. Fox, R. G. Graham, T. F. Perry, F. L. Anthony, Buffalo; C. J. Simmons, Port Snyder.

Oil—Chas. Craig, Ezra M. Hill, J. Allison, Buffalo.

Corn—W. A. Marshall, J. H. Palmer, William B. Hoyt, A. F. Briggs, W. B. Couch, Ida Sawyer, J. G. Merriman, Mary E. Coyile, John E. Deans, S. D. Streeter, Jas. M. Streeter, Buffalo; W. H. Houghton, Pierre L. Pierce, Oswego.

Coal—Fair Oaks, J. & E., No. 60, Geneva; H. M. Kinnie, Henry Young, F. Gerlanch, Seneca Lake; J. Murry, Tonawanda.

Logs—A. H. Hunter, Buffalo.

Oats—W. S. Hatch, Penn Yan.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in limited request at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 25 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at from 80c.@$1 20 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been steady, but quiet, for most kinds. Jute Butts have been exceptionally active. Sales have been reported of 400 bales Manila, to arrive, at 11¼c., gold; 670 bales Jute Butts, at 4¼c. currency, sixty days' credit; 300 bags do. to arrive, same rate; 100 bales, on the spot, at 4½c.; and at Boston, 900 bales do., part to arrive, at 4c. currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been steady, but rather dull; 1,064 Entre Rios were sold at 24½c., gold, ₩ lb.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous prices, at from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 12 bales; exports, 600 bales, including 100 bales for Liverpool, and 150 bales for Bremen. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "A steady demand has prevailed for the better grades of New-York State and California, while all descriptions of inferior qualities have been unsalable. Good yearlings are in request, but are held at prices above the views of buyers. Accounts from the growing districts of this State are somewhat conflicting, though it is conceded that in most of the important districts the vine is quite backward and uneven. Receipts of the week, 212 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 10 bales; total receipts of this season, 32,305 bales; total receipts corresponding season last year, 36,265 bales; exports of the week, 338 bales; total exports of the season, [illegible] bales; total exports same time last year, 35,855 bales. Our London correspondence favors us with the following under date of May 13: 'The extreme indisposition to sell, which characterized our last week's market, has been strengthened by the bad appearance of the vine, which makes hardly any progress, being hindered by cold nights and severely attacked by flea; and all classes of Hops show, in consequence, a slight improvement in value. The demand for 1869 English still continues good, and this description has advanced from 2s. to 4s. ₩ cwt. Foreign markets are reported firm.'"

Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	₩ lb.
New-Yorks	[illegible]
Eastern	[illegible]
Wisconsins	5c.@10c.@12c.
Michigans	7c.@ 8c.@10c.
Ohios	5c.@ 7c.@ 9c.
Olds	2c.@ 3c.@ 4c.

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty fair demand, including: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Rough, 28c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@33c., ₩ lb.

METALS—The demand has been rather slow for most kinds of stock since our last. Ingot Copper has been in light request on the basis of 22¾c. ₩ lb. Iron has been without change of moment as to price, but has not been very active. Holders of Pig have shown rather more confidence, and the offerings have been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tons Gartsherrie Pig, on private terms; 500 tons Scotch and Rails, on private terms; 100 tons Wrought Scrap, from yard; 100 tons Wrought Scrap, and 200 tons Sheet at 11½c., gold, ₩ lb. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at essentially unaltered figures. Tin has been quoted steady, but has been lightly dealt in; sales, 200 boxes 10x14 Coke Plates at $7 75, and 100 boxes Charcoal Terne, at $[illegible], gold, ₩ box.

MOLASSES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for desirable lots of foreign at essentially unaltered prices. New-Orleans has been quiet. Sales have been reported of 242 hhds. and 43 tcs. Cienfuegos at [illegible]; 114 hhds. [illegible]; 50 bbls. do. at auction, at [illegible] ₩ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 35c.@60c.; New Cuba, 30c.@46c. for old and new crop; English Islands, 35c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been slow of sale, though available on the basis of $2 60 for Strained, ₩ 280 lbs.; sales, 200 bbls. Extra Pale at $[illegible]; receipts, 1,841 bbls.; exports, 360 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been quoted steadier for prompt and forward delivery on a fair demand; sales have been reported of 325 bbls., at [illegible], and 52c.@52½c. ₩ gallon, for merchantable, and 52c.@52¼c. for Southern pkgs. [illegible]

OILS—The general market has been quiet, but [illegible] instances, sales have been reported of 600 bbls. crude Whale at New-London, on private terms; and 100 bbls. Northern do., at New-Bedford, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Under some increase of offerings, prices have been quoted weaker, on a comparatively moderate call. Crude in bulk has been quiet on the basis of 14c. for prompt delivery, as the current quotation; Refined Petroleum has been less active, here and 16⅝c.@16¾c. at Philadelphia. The receipts were 22,000 bbls. today, and 2,370 bbls. for the week. There has been less activity noted in Crude in bulk at Oil City. At the Creek, the closing rates of Lower, and $4 75@$4 85 for Upper Road deliveries. Refined has been quiet, and quoted lower, largely on speculative account, leading to extensive transactions. The export demand was moderate. Sales have been reported here since our last of 12,750 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 25c.@25¼c.; 4,500 bbls. do., first ten days of June, at 25¾c. ₩ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery, at 25¾c., closing with sellers at this price, and 25¼c. bid; also for last half of June, 25½c. bid, and 25¾c.@26c. asked. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,420 bbls. today, and 22,394 bbls. for the week. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand at from 29c.@30c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been slow of sale at 8c., in shipping order, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower, on a moderate jobbing inquiry. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$16 for New Western Mess; $15 50@$15 75 for City do.; $12@$12 75 for New Prime to Extra Prime, and $14@$14 50, chiefly at $14 25, for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a more active demand noted for New Western, on the reduced basis of $15 50@$15 62½ seller June, and $15 75@$15 75, seller July; sales, 2,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in limited request at from 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Cut-meats rule very dull at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 5¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 150 pks. Bacon has been in active demand at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Long Clear, 8c.@9½c. for Short Clear, 8½c. for Short Rib, &c. for Cumberland; sales, 500 pks. Lard has been offered more freely, and has been quoted a shade easier in price, with a fair demand noted at the modified figures, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9½c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice prime Western Steam, chiefly at 10¾c. for new Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 9¾c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been made of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, including seller July, at 11⅛c., seller July and August, at 11⅛c., and seller August at 11¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in demand for prime and choice lots of Mess; new Extra, [illegible] ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been neglected and nominal at $[illegible] for Plain Mess; [illegible]. Prime Mess, and [illegible] for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at from $22@$28 ₩ bbl. New Crop Butter continues inactive, and quoted heavy, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 23c.@26c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@22c. and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@22c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@16c. Old Crop Butter at from 8c.@18c. ₩ lb. The day's receipts were 3,189 pks. Cheese continues quite dull at from 11c.@12½c. ₩ lb. for fair to extra State Factory, 10c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy, 8c.@12c. for Western. The day's receipts have been 2,927 boxes.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₩ lb.	21@25
State and River, fresh pails, ₩ lb.	20@23
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₩ lb.	22@25
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	20@23
State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ₩ lb.	20@22
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ₩ lb.	20@22
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Common White and White Bottoms, Western and State, ₩ lb.	10@15

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Common, firkins, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Grease Butter, Ordinary packages, ₩ lb.	11@12

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	12@13
State Factories, fair to good, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State Factories, ordinary, ₩ lb.	8@10
State Factories, skimmed, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₩ lb.	12@12½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Western, fair to good, ₩ lb.	11@12

RICE—Has been in light demand, but quoted steady at $7 25@$8 for Carolina, $[illegible] for Rangoon, and $7 37½@$8 for new crop Patna, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair supply and quoted barely steady, on a limited trade. Sales have been reported of [illegible] hhds. at [illegible], including Porto Rico, at 10c.@10½c. for Martinique; also, 50 boxes Havana, grades, Cuba at 9½c.@9¾c. for fair to good refining; grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c., Porto Rico refining grades, from 9⅝c.@9¾c., and grocery, from 9¾c.@10⅝c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted 10c.@10⅛c. Refined Sugars continue in light request at from 12c.@12⅞c. ₩ lb. Messrs. E. L. & A. STUART have reduced their prices of Crushed, A and C Sugars to 13c. ₩ lb., and now quote as follows: Best Crushed, 13½c.; Granulated, 13¼c.; Powdered, 13½c.; White A, 12½c., and Yellow, C 11c., cash, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate request and about steady in price. Sales have been reported of 51,000 lbs., in lots. Tallow at 8½c.@9c. for common to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for prime; also, 25,000 lbs. Stearine, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a good inquiry for Kentucky, for home use and shipment, at steady prices; sales, 250 hhds., for export, and 250 hhds. to home trade, within a range of from 5¾c.@12c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been in moderate request at previous figures; sales, 100 cases old Connecticut and Massachusetts at 40c.@45c., 200 cases new do. Fillers and seconds, 200 cases new Ohio, on private terms; also, 500 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₩ lb. We quote the new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	5¼c.@ 5¾c.	6c.@ 6¾c.
Common to Medium Leaf	6c.@ 7¼c.	7c.@ 8c.
Good Leaf	7¼c.@ 8¼c.	8c.@ 9c.
Fine Leaf	8¼c.@ 9c.	9c.@ 9¾c.
Selections	9¼c.@10½c.	10c.@11c.

We quote Seed-leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Binders and seconds	15c.@16c.	12½c.@16c.
Wrappery lots	25c.@32c.	15c.@22c.
Fine Wrappers	45c.@60c.	35c.@45c.
New-York State fillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average lots	13c.@15c.	13½c.@16c.
Wrappers	25c.@30c.	22½c.@28c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fil.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average lots	13c.@16c.	13½c.@15c.
Wrappers	20c.@22½c.	18c.@27½c.

We quote Spanish as follows: Havana—Common, 77½c.@82½c. currency; Good, 85c.@95c. currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½ currency; Superior, $1 05@$1 15 currency; [illegible] 11 cut, $1 12@$1 15 currency; average lots: Black work, Common and Medium, 14c.@17c.; Good and Fine, 18c.@25c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@65c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in very limited demand and weak in price, with sales reported of 80 bbls., at 93c.@93½c. for iron-bound pks., ₩ gallon; receipts, 230 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active in all lines, with some irregularity in rates, quotations for Grain by sail to Liverpool showing a slight decline. The offerings of room, however, have not been extensive, and ship-owners generally have been quite confident in their views. The chartering business has been comparatively quiet, shippers having been reluctant to pay asking rates with freedom, and only a moderate trade was completed, mostly for Petroleum, but in part for Grain and general cargo. For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton in lots, by steamer at [illegible]; 7,500 bushels Grain, by steamer, at [illegible]; 500 bushels Wheat in bags, by sail, at 7d.; [illegible] bushels Wheat, in bulk, by sail, at 7½d. ₩ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at [illegible]; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at [illegible]; also, a ship of 1,644 tons register, placed on the berth, for general cargo. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 9d. ₩ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, of 487 tons register, with about 3,800 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ₩ qr. to a direct port, 3d.; [illegible] quarters [illegible] 8d., slight reduction. For Cronstadt, a Swedish bark, of 327 tons register, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For a Baltic port, a Danish brig, of 200 tons register, with about 1,780 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl. For Marseilles, a French brig, of 232 tons register, with a full cargo of Provisions, Tallow, &c., on private terms. For Cadiz, an American bark, of 350 tons register, with Staves, on private terms. For Trieste, an American bark, of 513 tons register, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Biddeford, a British bark, of 519 tons register, with Timber, from Darien, Ga., at 34s.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 26, 1871.

Trade in live stock was very small and slow on this forenoon, owing in a great measure to the fact that it was a Jewish festival. Scarce any Hebrews were at the markets. The leading Cattle on sale were a fair lot of Steers; prices from 12c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt., at 55 lbs. ₩ cwt. Sheep were choice in quality; prices from 5c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Lambs were poor in quality and sold from 8c.@12c. ₩ lb. Hogs are steady at 6¼c.@7c. ₩ lb., live weight, and dressed Hogs sell from 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb., with Bacon Pigs at 7¼c. ₩ lb. Trade was moderate.

SALES TODAY.

At the Communipaw Stock Yards, E. MURRY sold for S. W. ALLERTON & Co. 27 Steers, Illinois plain cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for W. KELLY 73 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Also, for P. KLEMEN 16 Steers, Illinois plain cattle, at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for S. W. ALLERTON 16 Steers, Illinois ordinary cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Also, for same, 110 Steers, Illinois medium cattle, at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.

At the Communipaw Sheep Market, J. N. PINCOCK sold 108 Lambs, weight 6,176 lbs., at 11c. ₩ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 2,080 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 1,220 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 43 Sheep, weight 5,580 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb. KARR & HOUVER sold 37 Lambs, weight 1,430 lbs., at 12c. ₩ lb.; 162 Sheep, weight 14,600 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb. A few cull Lambs sold at 8c. ₩ lb., run in by outsiders.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 415 head of horned Cattle, 2,294 Hogs, 4,629 Sheep; arrived in 70 cars.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 26.—FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales, 1,400 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT held higher for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, which is scarce; sales, 4,100 bushels at $1 [illegible] and 1,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 [illegible]. CORN in fair demand; sales, 17,000 bushels good Toledo at [illegible]; 4,000 bushels Low Mixed at 69c.; 800 bushels High Mixed at 70c., and 2,500 bushels Rejected at 64½c. OATS dull; sales, 1,500 bushels Western at 61c. BARLEY quiet. RYE in demand; sales, 2,000 bushels Canada at 94c. in bond. PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $27@$28 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7c., Corn 6½c., to New-York; Lumber $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, 53c. to Boston, 40c. to New-York, 38c. to Albany. Lake RECEIPTS—27,500 bushels Corn, and 2,037,000 feet Lumber. Canal SHIPMENTS—15,400 bushels Wheat, 12,600 bushels Rye, and 601,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 26.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,362 bales; gross, 1,346 bales; exports, to Havre, 1,641 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 86,837 bales; net receipts of the week, 16,446 bales; gross, 17,241 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 24,513 bales; to Cork, 2,124 bales; to Havre, 5,641 bales; to Bremen, 1,567 bales; to Gottenburg, 1,750 bales; to Barcelona, 4,000 bales; to Genoa, 435 bales; coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales of the week, 42,000 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 12½; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 62½. CORN scarce and firm; Mixed, 75c.; Yellow, 77c.; White, 75c.@80c. OATS firm; St. Louis, 65c.@67c. BRAN, 75c. HAY quiet; Prime, $22@$23; Choice, $24 50. PORK dull; offering at 17c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9½c.; Clear sides, 10c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 13½c.@14c. LARD quiet; Tierce, 11c.@12½c.; kegs, 12c.@12½c. SUGAR dull; Fair, 9½c.@10c.; prime, 11½c.@11¾c. MOLASSES firm; Reboiled, Plantation, 47c.@56c. WHISKY steady at 90c.@95c. COFFEE nominal at 14c.@16c.; Prime, 16½c. STERLING, 123¼; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 112.

CHICAGO, May 26.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 25¼; afternoon firmer at $1 26; No. 2 Chicago Spring, No. 2 opened dull and closed active; sales at $1 26¼ seller June. CORN, [illegible]. OATS—No. 2 nominal at 70c.@71c. HIGHWINES quiet at 88c. BARLEY, No. 2 nominal at [illegible]. PORK dull at $15 [illegible], seller July. MEATS steady; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Rough Short Rib, [illegible]. LARD, 10c. cash, 10¼c., Short Clear, 8c. Live HOGS active; Heavy, declined 10c.; sales at $3 [illegible]. CATTLE dull at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 224,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 160 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats; 2,800 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS active and firmer; Corn to Buffalo, 5c.@5¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—FLOUR—No sales; Western and Southern Spring held at $6 50@$6 75; White, $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT dull and heavy; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 37, afloat; sales, 2,000 bushels Chicago, $1 31. CORN in moderate demand; sales, 24,000 bushels Yellow at 68c.; 450 bushels Mixed at 65c.; 20,000 bushels [illegible]. BARLEY dull; no sales; Canada, 90c.@95c.; State, 77c.@78c.; Western, 80c.@85c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 22,565 bushels; Corn, 72,975 bushels; Barley, 33,504 bushels. EXPORTS, by rail—Corn, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS, by canal—Wheat, 33,157 bushels; Corn, 67,160 bushels; Oats, 6,600 bushels. OATS dull; small sales of Wisconsin at 55½c.@56c. Canal FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 11c.; Corn and Rye, 10c., and Oats 7c. to New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—COTTON—Middling at 15c. FLOUR quiet and weak; Winter Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 00; Winter Double Extra, $6 50@$6 60. WHEAT dull and declining; Winter Family, $7 50@$8. Spring, $1 35@$1 38; Prime Fall, $1 55; No. 2 White, $1 [illegible]. CORN scarce and wanted; Mixed, in elevator, [illegible]; Mixed, sacked, 62c.@63c. OATS dull and declining; Mixed, sacked, 62c. RYE, 86c. for sacked. BARLEY—Nothing doing. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. WHISKY steady at 88c. PORK dull at $17. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, [illegible] bbls. LARD, 11c.; no sellers. CATTLE quiet at $3 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—COTTON firmer; holders higher; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, 176 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 1,983 bales; receipts of the week, 420 bales; gross, 922 bales; exports, coastwise, 800 bales; sales of the week, 2,200 bales. FLOUR dull and weak; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 37½@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 37½@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8. WHEAT quiet; Corn unchanged; White Western, 72c.@74c.; Yellow do. steady at 71c.@73c. OATS dull at 65c.@66c. Mess PORK dull at $17 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.@10c. HAMS, 16c.@17c. LARD dull at 11c.@12c. WHISKY dull at 94c.@95c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—COTTON irregular and higher; Middling Uplands, 15⅞c.@16c.; do. Gulf, 17c.@17¼c. FLOUR dull and declining; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 62½@$6; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $6 50@$7 25; State do., $7@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 75; Fancy brands, $7 75@$8 75. WHEAT scarce and firm; Western Red, $1 [illegible]; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 60@$1 75. RYE, $1 20 doing. CORN quiet and steady; Yellow, 76c.; Mixed Western, 74c. OATS firm at 68c.@71c. COFFEE firm and scarce; RIO quoted steady, and firm at 14c.@16c. SUGAR firm at 9¾c.@10c. for Fair to Good Refining. MOLASSES firm; Muscovado, 44c.@50c. PROVISIONS dull and depressed. PETROLEUM irregular; Crude, 15⅜c.@15½c.; Refined, 25c. WHISKY less active; Western, 94c.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 15c. FLOUR—Demand fair and steady; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firm and scarce; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 45. RYE steady at $1 02. OATS steady and in moderate demand at 56c.@62c. BARLEY dull; Prime Fall, $1 05@$1 10. PORK dull and nominal at $16 25 asked. LARD quiet and steady; Kettle, 11c. BULK MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders held at 6½c., sales at 6¼c.; Sides, 7½c.@8c. BACON quiet and unchanged. HAMS quiet at 10c. packed; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. for Clear Sides. Live HOGS dull at $[illegible]. TOBACCO—[illegible]. WHISKY steady at 89c.

TOLEDO, May 26.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and declined; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 58; Amber Michigan, $1 47; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 44; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 40; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 [illegible]. CORN dull and lower; High Mixed, 67¾c.@68c.; Low Mixed, 66¾c.; Yellow, 67½c. OATS dull and declined; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 53c.; Michigan, 56c. CLOVER-SEED, 5c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged; [illegible]. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—[illegible].

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—TOBACCO active; sales, 282 hhds. Lugs at $4 90@$6 50; Low to Good Leaf at $6 50@$9 50; Medium to Fine, [illegible]. COTTON dull at 15c. FLOUR dull; Family, $6 50. WHEAT firm and scarce; Choice Red and White, $1 40@$1 45. CORN firm; Shelled and Sacked, 62c.@66c. OATS steady at 60c.@62c. RYE quiet and firm at $1 05. PROVISIONS weak and unchanged. WHISKY declining at 88c.

SAVANNAH, May 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 368 bales; exports, coastwise, 818 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 23,929 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,576 bales; gross, [illegible]; exports to Great Britain, 2,800 bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,363 bales; sales of the week, 4,000 bales.

MOBILE, May 26.—COTTON easier, not lower; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 718 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,363 bales; coastwise, 330 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 18,797; net receipts of the week, 4,801 bales; exports, to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 2,118 bales; sales of the week, 4,800 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 481 bales; exports to the Continent, 456 bales; coastwise, 230 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 12,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,722 bales; exports to Continent, 1,119 bales; coastwise, 1,470 bales; sales of the week, 2,900 bales.

NORFOLK, May 26.—COTTON strong; Low Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 371 bales; exports, coastwise, 40 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 2,499 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,540 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,642 bales; sales of the week, 300 bales.

GALVESTON, May 26.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 762 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 61,064 bales; net receipts of the week, 4,522 bales; exports to the Continent, 415 bales; coastwise, 1,727 bales; sales of the week, 2,550 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—Nothing doing in WHEAT, RYE and CORN dull; the latter held at 81c. for small parcel of Round Yellow. BARLEY nominal. OATS more active; sales 10,700 bushels, in lots, at 66½c.@67½c. for No. 2 Chicago, and 68c. for No. 1 White Western.

BOSTON, May 26.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 17¼c.; gross receipts, 1,015 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 467 bales; gross, 7,371 bales; sales of the week, 2,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, May 26.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 35 bales; sales, 21 bales; stock, 1,302 bales; net receipts of the week, 321 bales; exports coastwise, 784 bales; sales of the week, 198 bales.

DETROIT, May 26.—WHEAT quiet; Extra, $1 65; No. 1 at $1 48. CORN dull and declining; sales at 68c. OATS scarce at 63c.@65c.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—WHEAT dull and declined 1c. CORN, 68c. OATS nominally unchanged; sales at 58c. PETROLEUM—Crude firm at $5 60; Refined held firm at $1 24.

CITY POINT, Va., May 26.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 620 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 26.—The total amount of bullion in the Bank of England is £24,000,000—an amount unprecedented in the annals of the Bank.

11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90½; 1867, 92¼; Ten-forties, 89.

2 P. M.—Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for both money and account. American securities unchanged.

4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for money and 93¾@93⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90½; 1867, 92¼; Ten-forties, 89.

FRANKFORT, May 26—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—11:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

2 P. M.—The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for export, and 17,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 648,000 bales, of which 540,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 54,000 bales, of which 48,000 bales were American. Actual export, 12,000 bales.

3 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. 1d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 7d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, of which 23,000 are American. Corn, 33s. 9d. ₩ quarter for new. PROVISIONS—Lard, 49s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 480,000 bales, of which 390,000 are American. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from Charleston or Savannah, have been made at 7 11-16d. for Middling. PRODUCE—Refined PETROLEUM, 17¼d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—CLOVERSEED, 45s.@46s. ₩ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, May 26.—TALLOW, 43s. 9d.@44s. ₩ cwt. SUGAR, 33s.@33s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Calcutta LINSEED, 62s. 3d.@62s. 6d. Spirits TURPENTINE, 37s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—FAUST (Italian opera) Characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Messrs. Villani, Palmer, and Orlandini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PLAYING WITH FIRE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Stoddart and Mrs. Barry and Miss Effie Germon.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., near 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Matt Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss Freeman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Eytinge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Bond-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Marsden, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
THE BACHELOR OF ARTS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Davidge, Miss Kate Morse and Miss Linda Dietz.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
BABIL AND BIJOU. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. Clarke, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germain.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PANORAMA OF GETTYSBURG and CONCERT.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
585 and 587 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

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The above rates being the final advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the publication years, and will not be changed, although the circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to send in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

If you find a copy of the TIMES improperly classified, or otherwise not to your interest, it will be received at No. 14 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-Place, at same rates as at our office; also at Brentano's, 5 Union-square.

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Versailles dispatch of Thursday says no quarter is given by the victors, and even sympathizers with the insurrents are shot at once. The same dispatch says Communists, disguised as firemen, under pretence of extinguishing the flames, poured pails of petroleum on the burning buildings. The following public buildings have been destroyed: The Palace of the Tuileries, the Ministry of Finance, the Prefecture of Police, the Court of Accounts, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, the Barracks on the Quay d'Orsay, the Hotel de Ville, and the Mont de Piete. The following have been saved: The Ministries of Marine, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Agriculture; the Pantheon, the Ecole Militaire, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, the Bank of France, the Credit Foncier, and the churches generally. The collections in the Louvre have all been moved except the library, in which a great many valuable books were destroyed. The National Library and the grand livres are safe. Marshal MACMAHON has sent to the insurgents a last summons to surrender, in which he says that all who may be hereafter captured with arms in their hands will be shot. The insurgents still hold Bercy, the Place de la Bastille, Montmartre, Charonne and Belleville. They have evacuated and blown up Fort d'Ivry. A battle was in progress near Pantin, yesterday, with a prospect of surrounding the Communists.....The British Ministry was sustained by 16 majority on a division, yesterday, on the Army bill in the House of Commons.

GENERAL.

A wealthy Englishman, brother of the American Consul at Maracaibo, has been arrested there, placed in irons and threatened with execution, a proceeding which the American and British Consuls regarded as unwarranted by any act of the prisoner. They have both been refused an interview with the captive.

The municipal elections in Virginia, on Thursday, show that neither party polled its full strength. The lines were drawn strictly on party grounds.

The miners of the Pittston and Elmira Company and the Butler Coal Company have resolved to resume work at the rates paid by the Pennsylvania Company. The only idle shaft on the Pittston region is that of ALVA TOMPKINS, and that will probably be in operation on Monday.

The Methodist (Non-Episcopal) Conference in session at Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday, by a decided vote, refused to authorize the ordination of females for the ministry. They also decided to remove the Book Concern from Springfield, Ohio, to Pittsburg, in September.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was serenaded at Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, and made a speech advising the Southern people to wait with patience "until a returning sense of justice schieved the rights of every freeman."

The United States Senate yesterday, before going into Executive Session, spent some time in discussing the resolution for the discharge of the refractory witnesses, WHITE and RAMSDELL, at the close of the session, but did not reach a vote on the question.

The Presbyterian Assembly, at Chicago, yesterday adopted the recommendations of the Committee on Measures. The report on Foreign Missions was read, and showed that during the last year $330,550 39 were collected, and $373,201 18 expended.

At the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Washington, yesterday, which authorizes the appointment of delegates to the World's Convention, to be held in London next Fall. Means of raising money and other general matters were discussed.

Treacherous Legislation.

We presume there is little danger, after the revelations that have been made during the last few weeks, that Gov. HOFFMAN will put his signature to the bill which purports to have passed the late Legislature amending the Code of Procedure; though why he should hesitate any longer to let the public know what he intends to do, it is difficult to imagine. Now that the Legislature has adjourned, and the bill cannot be vetoed in the usual way, it is not legally incumbent upon the Governor to give the public any reasons for his not signing it; and it is probably asking too much that he should volunteer these reasons, when the best and most conclusive of them all would be that the leading provisions of the bill never passed the Legislature at all, but were fraudulently smuggled into it by leading members of his own party. But the Governor would not be without precedent, in his own previous action, if he were to make frankly to the public what he thinks of this bill, and the reasons why he cannot sign it. He has done so on several occasions before, with bills that he signed and those which he refused to sign after the adjournment; and on one occasion he gave as a reason for not signing a bill, (chartering the "Metropolitan Railroad Company," passed in 1866,) that there were irregularities attending its passage through the Legislature amounting to a suspicion of fraud.

It is certainly competent for the Governor, and would be in the line of his legitimate duty, to inquire into the circumstances attending the passage of this bill amending the Code, and, by examining witnesses, or otherwise, to satisfy himself whether fraud was committed and, if so, who committed it. There is not much likelihood, however, for the reason above intimated, that Gov. HOFFMAN will adopt such a course, and therefore we recommend that the matter be taken in hand by the Bar Association of this City, and that it be probed to the bottom. Let every member of the Conference Committee appointed on the bill be examined as to what the bill did or did not contain when it passed out of their hands; let the Clerks of the two Houses be examined as to what sections were read, or left unread, by them on its final passage; let the bill be traced, after its passage, to the engrossing-room, and let it be found out what changes were made in it there, or on its way there. In a word, let the guilty party or parties who fraudulently inserted the outrageous provisions of the bill be forever found out, if possible, and, if there is any way of punishing them, let them be punished to the full extent of the law. The honor of the legal profession, no less than the public safety, demands that this infamous fraud should be thoroughly exposed and its perpetrators brought to an account; and the Bar Association is the most competent and proper body to do it.

The business of fraudulent legislation at Albany has gone quite far enough, and it is time it was stopped. As long as the Tammany "Ring" confined themselves to legislation designed to enhance their power, or fill their private pockets, people outside of the City cared very little whether the acts were legal or fraudulent, knowing that they were bound to rule and rob the City in any event; but, in attempting to smuggle this Code Amendment bill into the Statute Book, they have struck a blow at the rights and liberties of the people of the whole State. Emboldened by their success in manufacturing spurious laws for the Metropolis, they now seek to extend the system to the rural districts. The editor of the Ithica *Journal*, Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG, one of the oldest, ablest, and purest members of the Assembly, calls attention in the last number of his paper to another fraud committed by the Democrats in the last Legislature, in order to enable them to get exclusive control of the funds appropriated for the construction of the new State Reformatory at Elmira. Mr. SELKREG, who was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, says that an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars was inserted in the Supply bill for the Reformatory, accompanied by a provision authorizing the Governor to appoint two Republican Commissioners to act in conjunction with the five Democrats previously appointed, to superintend the construction of the building. With this provision, the appropriation was concurred in by the Conference Committee, and in that shape passed both Houses; but when the Supply bill reached the Governor, it was found that the clause authorizing the appointment of the two Republican Commissioners had been stricken out. Mr. SELKREG says:

"We speak emphatically and what we know, when we say that the bill has been altered since it passed the Assembly, and, as the same copy was read in the Senate, it is clear it passed both Houses. We know still further from a personal examination of the bill after its concurrence by both Houses that the section was then in, but it is not in it now."

In the face of such examples of fraudulent legislation as the above, and the vastly more important one of the Code Amendments, it may seem trivial to refer to lesser swindles; but it is a well-known fact that the Supply bill of the last Legislature was literally crammed with illegal and fraudulent appropriations from the State Treasury. A host of personal favorites of TWEED, and friends of the "Ring," were put in the Supply bill under fictitious names as door-keepers, assistant door-keepers, messengers, engrossing clerks; and even pages drew from $400 to $900 each out of the State Treasury though they had never rendered any service whatever in such capacities, and some of them were not in Albany a week during the Winter. One case, which we have from the best authority, is worthy of mention. A gentleman nearly seventy years of age, arrived in Albany the day after the adjournment, and was so entirely unacquainted with the city that he had to inquire the way to the Capitol. He succeeded, at length, in finding the Clerk's room, and, on entering therefrom, some half an hour after, he walked triumphantly over to the Controller's office and drew $500 from the State Treasury on a certificate duly certified, that he had served as assistant door-keeper to the Assembly during the session.

Prince Bismarck's Task.

There are few statesmen who know themselves and their time sufficiently well to retire from the political stage at the proper moment. But the great Brandenburgher, whose life's task has been the unity of Germany, is no ordinary man. Prince BISMARCK can estimate better than any man living the strength of the disturbing forces which will shortly be released in German politics. The Empire is one and indivisible, beyond all danger of dissolution, but particularism is not dead for all that, neither is aggressive liberalism, nor unsatisfied democracy. The war closes one great epoch of German history, with which the name of the statesman of Schoenhausen is indissolubly associated. With the creation of the Parliament of the German Confederation opens another, in which the united kingdoms, duchies, and free towns of the Empire will reach, through the struggle of popular debate and party hostility, the unity of purpose and sentiment with which constitutional forms have already endowed them. The force of will and tenacity of purpose which fit Prince BISMARCK for political leader in a period of great national crisis, are adverse to his continuous influence with a representative Assembly. PALMERSTON, the statesman of tact expediency and *laissez-faire*, is the exact antithesis of BISMARCK, the embodiment of strong impulse and pronounced individuality. Already the German Chancellor has perceived the signs of the rising insubordination which, before the war of 1866, arrayed against him the entire Liberal opposition of the Prussian Reichstag. His bill for the incorporation of Elsass and Lothringen with the German Empire was amended by the Commission to which it was referred. On Thursday, the majority of the German Parliament showed some signs of accepting these amendments. Thereupon arose the Chancellor, and, in his outspoken, abrupt way, declared that the task to which his political existence had been devoted was nearly accomplished; his health was bad, and he had begun to long for his farm and his hunting; German arms had recovered the long lost provinces, and German statesmanship had contrived the means of their reincorporation; the representatives of the people must either accept his bill in its entirety, or accept the certainty of his resignation. Before a threat like this, the deputies yielded, and the bill was recommitted for restoration to its original shape.

It is of the most vital importance to Germany that the newly-acquired country between the Vosges and the Rhine should not become an Ireland or a Venetia. The question of successfully incorporating the restored provinces bristles, as Prince BISMARCK himself acknowledged, with difficulties. The way in which they were regained has been abnormal, so is the personality of the power which recovered them. "A confederation consisting of Sovereign Princes and free cities has made a conquest which it is obliged to retain for purposes of self-defense. The various States are therefore in common possession of the ceded districts." Six months ago, when the German demand for Alsace and Lorraine was first unmistakably declared, the question of their disposal was foreseen and discussed. The professor of history at Heidelberg published a treatise in which the provisions of Prince BISMARCK'S bill were pretty clearly foreshadowed. This authority declares that neither Bavaria, Baden, nor the grand duchy of Hesse could possibly assimilate the population of Elsass and Lotharingen, and that they were equally destitute of the political strength necessary to keep them in subjection. "The Prussian Eagle alone is able to keep his grip of what he has once pounced upon. In any weaker grasp, the border country would be but a temporary possession." Looked at as a question of internal safety, the Professor says, "Prussian territory must be wrapped like a protecting mantle round all our threatened boundaries from Wesel past Metz and Saar-louis, down to Strasbourg and Belfort. Prussia may not always be led by strong men. She certainly will not be led always by men of genius. The time may come when Prussian particularism, which is out of heart at present, may again say to itself, 'Is the shirt not nearer the skin than the coat? Is it absolutely necessary that North-Germany should always defend South-Germany?' It is in that view that we wish to bind Prussia to us by the only bond which is always sure in politics, the bond of its own vital interests."

The Prussian leaders have undertaken the task of making peaceful German citizens out of the turbulent and priest-ridden people of Upper Elsass, and they are resolved to stand no dictation in the matter, be it from Southern particularist or Northern liberal. It is probable that Germany will yet applaud their firmness, but it is clear, none the less, that the epoch of "blood and iron" is all but over, and that the dictation which has had its due season in the deliberative Assembly as in the field, must give place to the free play of debate, and the growing sovereignty of the popular will. Notwithstanding his antecedents, Prince BISMARCK is not the man to resist such forces, but he is equally not the man to direct them.

The Last Snake Story.

Why creatures of the serpent tribe should be so often selected as subjects of wondrous tales is not quite clear. Perhaps the prejudice that is as old as Eden inspires the choice; and no doubt the swift, elusive movement of the snake, together with the general disposition of mankind when he moves to get out of his way, promotes the mystery and exaggeration that are prone to attend him. At all events stories of these reptiles are usually of grander proportions than others of the zoological character, and the interior of New-York State, situated, as it is, we may suppose, by the humiliation of the "Cardiff Giant," is just now soliciting itself with a "Baldwinsville Snake." This monster has been seen, according to the Syracuse and other papers, at different times for several years past. He has commonly, however, exhibited a delicate reserve. In other words, he has been so seldom seen that his existence has been surrounded by that fine mythical element so agreeable to lovers of the marvelous, and so baffling to students of natural history. Of late he has grown less shy. A dozen trustworthy men, writes a correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, are ready to testify to having seen the creature. It is impossible, urges this gentleman, to meet the snake out of existence, or even to drive him into obscurity. One witness who "interviewed" him within a few days, gives a graphic and minute account of his person and manners. The observer was sitting on a log, on the west bank of a large mill-pond in Baldwinsville, at about 6 o'clock in the evening. This mill-pond is much affected by the snake, being accessible, it would appear, from adjacent running waters. Our witness was resting himself after the toils of the day, and with a mind free from all thoughts save of repose and peace, when suddenly he had the following "experience":

The waters of the pond first began to boil and bubble in a most inexplicable manner, as if a vast fire had been lighted below. There was little time for doubt as to the cause of the disturbance, for the next minute a grim, dark head appeared on the surface of the water, and moved swiftly toward the shore. Reaching a bank at a distance of twenty-five feet from its amazed observer, the snake worked himself out upon the land. He seemed about to push for the interior—possibly with intent to carry off a bullock or some other trifle for his daily meal—when a dog came along, barking loudly, in pursuit of a squirrel. The noise seemed to disturb the snake, who thereupon retreated again into the pond. Now, the individual who saw the monster had ample time carefully to inspect him, and as regards his size and appearance his report is explicit and positive. He asserts that the snake cannot be less than twenty feet long. This estimate is partly founded on the distance from the water of objects reached by the reptile when he emerged. In bulk he is compared to a "good-sized telegraph-pole," and in color he is "black, or nearly so, except along the under side, which is of a purplish tinge." Others confirm the extraordinary statement, even to minute details, so that it seems likely, if optical delusion has any share in the matter, that several persons must have been deceived at various times in the same way. The man who sends this information clenches it at the close by the satisfactory announcement that arrangements have been made with the owner of the serpent's haunt to put the matter to immediate test. After ample preparation, the pond is to be drained, when it is hoped its snaky occupant may be captured alive, and the reports concerning him thus be subjected to corroboration or refutal.

It is not surprising to hear that the agents of certain adventurous showmen are already on the spot, and that high figures are named for "an interest" in the snake should he be taken. The local journals say that the pond, which is about a mile south of Baldwinsville, is daily visited by crowds, and that the distances on the ground, whereby the informant named above calculated the length of the formidable reptile, have been measured by more than five hundred people. This, it must be confessed, is less conclusive than if they had seen the snake himself, but that delight, we are assured, is in store not only for them, but for all of us. We trust there will be no mistake about making prisoner of the monster alive. Should he be accidentally shot, or otherwise brought to grief, so that he must be introduced to the public in a lifeless condition, it will not be easy, we fancy, to persuade them that he was ever in any other. What with petrified giants and stuffed mermaids, provided with ingenious skill for balking investigation, the common stock of credulity is less abundant than of yore, and will need to be drawn on with tenderness and caution. Let the "Baldwinsville Snake" have his full share of attention and popularity, by all means; but let those who are interested, for their own sakes, as well as his, take all possible care that he lives to appreciate it.

Order in the South.

When a Democratic journal is about to show what a monstrous act of tyranny the Kuklux bill is, it usually begins by assuring us that the South is really more tranquil and orderly than any other section of the country. To be sure, appearances are a little against this agreeable theory, and malevolent Republicans and evil-disposed negroes have a vexatious way of getting themselves shot and beaten every now and then, which is a trifle embarrassing. But when we learn that they do this out of pure malignity, in order to blast the character of Southern society, and bring upon it the minions of a military despotism, our doubts are relieved. If negro preachers will bellow, and Republicans will hold offices which rightfully belong to their Democratic neighbors, of course they must expect to be shot, or whipped to death. And the high-toned and chivalric gentlemen who do the shooting and whipping ought not to be blamed for what is at best a sad necessity forced on them by the designing persons aforesaid.

Accepting this view of the situation, and conceding that those midnight diversions of the Kuklux, which seem to our prejudiced eyes wanton and cowardly murders, are in reality only Republican devices to bring odium on a magnanimous people, it is, perhaps, true that there is no more crime and bloodshed on the average in the South than in the North. But when we come to examine the character of the criminal classes in the two sections, we find a very remarkable and ominous difference. With us there are people who murder, and people who are murdered, and they constitute in the main two distinct portions of the population. Besides, except in certain places like New-York, where Democratic rule has fostered a certain tropical liberality of sentiment in such matters, promiscuous homicide as here regarded with disfavor. Punishment, too, is for the most part to all alike. The learned philologist is hung as speedily as the ignorant tramp. Of course in the North, too, there are family feuds which sometimes lead to murder. Only last Wednesday, from such a cause, Mr. WILLIAM L. PARADISE, President of the First National Bank of Youngerstown, in Ohio, came to be shot and wounded by Mr. JAMES R. TYLER, his wife's cousin. But to show how differently we are impressed as regards the social condition of the two sections, we shall expect to hear that Mr. TYLER has been, at least, arrested. But when a Bank President in the South is even killed by his wife's cousin, we only expect to hear that the latter is in turn assassinated by some kinsman of his victim. And so the dead-roll grows.

Not long ago, for example, two young gentlemen of Mississippi, whose plantations adjoined, having differed about some trifling matter of boundary, conceived that the proper way to settle the difficulty was by resort to the pistol. So they adopted the ingenious expedient of advancing upon one another from a distance of forty paces, firing shot-guns *à discretion* as they came. Naturally, when they got near enough, it became difficult to miss, and one of the young gentlemen ceased to have any further use for either shot-guns or plantations. Now, two Northern youths would probably have hired a surveyor, or peaceably gone to law—in the long run, perhaps, the wiser course.

This story, which we find in the New-Iberia *Banner*, of Louisiana, is not less characteristic in what it tells than significant in the manner of its telling. Two other young gentlemen of that place, named DROSIN MIGUEZ and THEOGENE VIATOR, have the misfortune to be cousins. That mutual injury was too bitter to be tamely borne, and each seems to have made the other responsible for an indignity which after all seems to have been rather the fault of nature and their ancestors. Considering the tempers of the two young gentlemen, they seem to be justified in resenting a relationship which can be only less ignominious to Mr. MIGUEZ than to Mr. VIATOR. Since the cradle, almost, their animosity has revealed itself in reciprocal violence, and about a year ago they were bound over in the sum of two hundred dollars each to keep the peace for twelve months. With a discretion which does honor to their Louisian habits, they endured the outrage of sonnetship quietly during the prescribed term. On the 15th of May the year of inaction expired, and thereupon one of these nice young gentlemen sent to the other a request to meet him at an hour and place specified, armed with double-barreled shot-gun and revolver. The tryesting was faithfully kept, and from a distance of forty yards they emptied their weapons. "The young man who was invited to the feast of blood," says the *Banner*, with much address, "took the precaution to bring an extra repeater, which gave him a very decided advantage over his opponent." Their marksmanship, however, was unworthy of their ferocity, for after fourteen shots had been fired by one and eight by the other, they were forced to resort to the butt-ends of their pistols to inflict the only painful wounds given or received on either side. These unhappily were not fatal, and the *Banner* "regrets to learn that it is the general opinion of those best acquainted with the parties, that this will not be the end of the affair."

With pastimes like this in vogue, with almost nightly raids of Kuklux marauders in almost every State, with men and women here and there shot down in broad daylight, and above all with a public sentiment singularly callous to the sinfulness of bloodshed, is it not hard to believe that the South is altogether so tranquil and orderly as Democratic optimists would have us believe? And would it not be well for Southern men, who have at heart the welfare of their people and of the whole country, to consider if no means can be found to create a more wholesome feeling on so important a matter?

An Insurance Convention.

We are not surprised to find that at last an effort is being made to harmonize and reduce to some sensible system the disjointed scheme of State insurance supervision. As now undertaken, this important business is in the most absurd confusion. Every State has a different code of Insurance laws; their execution is in the hands of all sorts of officials, from Superintendents and Commissioners down to clerks in Auditors' offices, and between all these a sad mass is made of the matter. The two foremost States in systematic supervision, New-York and Massachusetts, whose lead all the others follow in a abject course, cannot agree upon a basis of valuations of life policies, nor upon a uniform style of company statements; and in many other respects these pioneers and models set examples of discordance which their followers throughout the country appear to be only too glad to emulate.

No two States in the Union, so far as we are aware, require from the companies the same form of financial statement. The only wonder is that the officials of the companies can keep their temper while compelled to reiterate, in all sorts of forms, answers to the one hundred or one hundred and fifty questions, which are put to them by thirty-six State officials, in as many different forms of blanks. That there is not the least necessity for all this confusion only aggravates the persons who suffer from its existence.

Then, again, the several States differ widely in their treatment of companies from other States doing business within their borders. While, in some, the business of insurance is as free as air to all who choose to enter upon it and can pass an examination, in others there are deposit requirements, taxes, license laws and local impositions, which unite to form a burden almost intolerable, and in any event most galling to the companies from other States. These are the more oppressive from the fact that several of the States most [illegible] in the matter of insurance taxation, which is now such a nuisance and injustice, committed as the exponent of the interest whose progress and prosperity is the foundation of mercantile credit, and the spur of all local improvement? With the view of bringing all these State officials face to face, for an interchange of opinions and the development of some plan of united action, the Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department called a convention, and it is now being held in this City. We have no doubt that its deliberations will be attended with many practical advantages.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Communists are still at bay in the south-east section of Paris, lying between the Boulevard de Fautes and the Boulevard de Montreuil, and including the heights of Charonne, the suburb of Belleville, and the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. Bercy, in the south-east angle of the enemies, is also held by them. From the northern positions, shells filled with petroleum are still sent on their mission of wanton destruction, and the centre of the city remains the scene of irrepressible conflagrations. The captured leaders are being granted a very short shrift, the foreigners being dispatched with the greatest promptitude. MCMAHON seems determined to push severity still further, for he has declared that all who now refuse to obey his summons to lay down their arms will be inexorably shot. When the horrors of these latter days of Parisian revolt come to be fully known, we shall have pictures that may fitly vie with the record of the days of terror of the first revolution.

Opposition to papal infallibility in Catholic and Ultramontane Bavaria stings the Court of Rome to the quick. The Pope is said to have lost his temper the other day with the Bavarian Ambassador, in consequence of the refusal of King LOUIS to recognize the full force of the major excommunication directed against Dr. DOELLINGER. To make matters worse, the popular feeling in favor of the Munich theologian appears to be steadily increasing. The signatories of the first address to the Bavarian Government on behalf of Dr. DOELLINGER were duly excommunicated by the Pope, but in spite of this thousands of laymen as well as individual clergymen, have followed suit. The dogma was proclaimed a few weeks ago at the Bavarian town of Bayreuth, as was also the excommunications of the Munich Professor and his adherents. On the following day an address approving of the position taken up by Dr. DOELLINGER, issued from the same town, accompanied by numerous signatures. At this rate a papal Bull will shortly be held in great derision by a considerable section of the Catholic countrymen of LUTHER.

The Louisville *Daily Ledger* (Democratic) admits that the "new departure" of the Democrats is practically an unconditional surrender to the Republicans. It says, "the New-York TIMES understands and correctly states what the acceptance of VALLANDIGHAM'S platform leads to. The Democratic Party have continually been receding before Radical aggression, and if they are to go on further, yielding all the distinctive features of the party, there will be no necessity of retaining its organization. If holding the offices and sharing the public plunder is the only principle involved in the politics of to-day, there is no necessity of keeping up two political organizations." The Southern journals generally seem to be disgusted with Northern Democrats on account of their "same policy." This is only another proof of what we have repeatedly stated—that the Democrats will not be able to construct a programme in 1872 equally satisfactory to North and South, and as they cannot win without securing both sections, they had better make up their minds to fall from the start.

Who will be the next Governor of New-Hampshire is still involved in considerable doubt. The Legislature meets on the 7th day of June; the Senate is a tie, owing to there being no election in one district, and Mr. THAYER, who was elected from the Twentieth District, having died since his election, both parties claim a majority in the House. It is undoubtedly a fact that a clear majority of the members of the House owe their election to Republican votes, and may consider themselves bound to act in accordance with the wishes of those who elected them. Another question which complicates the matter is, whether it is necessary for the Senate to organize before meeting the Assembly in joint convention for the purpose of electing a Governor. If it is decided that it is necessary, the election may be deferred for some time. As the Senate is equally divided politically, an organization cannot be effected without a compromise. The Republicans claim that, according to the Constitution, the two vacancies in the Senate should be filled by Republicans. This would give the party a majority of one. The Democrats are, by various quibbles, trying to escape the constitutional provision. This course has developed a feeling which may perhaps render a compromise impossible. The struggle will doubtless be a protracted one, and the question of who will be Governor will not be decided for some time.

The Message of Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, contains a suggestion with regard to official fees which is worthy of attention in other States. The system of compensating public officers by fees is capable of great abuse. Judges are paid fixed salaries; why should not Sheriffs and clerks be similarly remunerated? It is a well-established fact that frequently a fee of ten times the legal amount is exacted. Gov. PALMER proposes to abolish all official fees, substituting fixed salaries, and in order that these salaries shall not be a tax on the whole people, a system of stamps resembling that of the internal revenue is suggested. By this means, a fund would be created from which all salaries could be paid, and the costs of legal proceedings made less burdensome. Judges of the Supreme Court are local officers, their duties being confined to a district, but their salaries are paid from a common fund. All other officers could be paid in the same way. The fees of the Sheriff of the County of New-York are enormous, surpassing the fortunate holder of the office in a single term. This office would be well paid with a salary of $10,000, and the people relieved of a great burden.

Well-Known Passengers to Sail for Europe.

On Saturday, June 3, the steam-ship *Italy*, Capt. GROGAN, of the National line, will leave this port for Liverpool, having on board Judge DOWLING, HARRY PALMER, LYDIA THOMPSON, Mr. HENDERSON, MISS [illegible] and about twenty other actors and actresses. Among the passengers will be a representative of an Imperial family of Europe, beside others of note in the professional circles.

One or two steamers will start simultaneously the day to Sandy Hook provided with tugs, one of which Dodworth's Band will be stationed on the pilot's deck for two hours before the time of sailing. On the same day forty-eight Knights Templar from Pennsylvania will embark on a tour and proceed down the Bay to take passage on the steamer. Cannon, the Forty-second, will be a lively time on the docks of these steamers during the day, and also on the Bay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

JULLIEN CONCERTS.

The promised Jullien concerts at the Terrace Park Garden were commenced last evening, under most auspicious circumstances. The weather was favorable, the audience large, the music good. Reasonable expectations were met, therefore, have been disappointed. The name of the projector of these entertainments is a guarantee of considerable merit—many, it is true, have raised hopes of the enlivening of a taste in imparalled that awakened in earlier years by the present M. JULLIEN'S father. Their yesterday's performances, while affording ample satisfaction, did not work up the audience quite to the old pitch of excitement, or may be, however, cause for wonderment. Practice and limited orchestral contrasts have in late years become more and more frequent, and the steady exposition each season of the most elaborate compositions has lessened in a great degree the charm of novelty or "taking" performances. With these facts in view, we think we can appreciate M. JULLIEN warmly when we declare him a musician of refinement and culture, whose command of his forces, already splendid, will be still increased by that acquaintance with their resources—and with the best men, in which they are employed—which time only can give him. His first night's programme was cleverly composed, and was interpreted with as few corrections to which no exception would be taken. It included MOZART'S symphony in "Jupiter," BENAZET'S "Organization" waltz, the overture to "Tannhauser," JULLIEN'S "Grand Military Fantasia," the scherzo from BEETHOVEN'S Eighth Symphony and the "Coronation March" from "Il Profeta." It also embraced vocal solos by Miss MINNIE KNOX, Mr. ARTHUR MATTHEWS and Signor PERETTI, and two instrumental contributions for soloists, by M. CASTERMEIR, the absurd whom really appreciable talent we called immediate attention to a fortnight ago, and by Mr. HARVEY, a capital performer on the trombone. We have indicated above the general impression of the whole concert as one of fair and equal depth. The effect of the "Grand Military Fantasia," with its happy combinations of sounds from visible and invisible contestants, and the less prominent but very felicitous bits of waltzing standing out from the mass of convolutions, was especially inspiriting. The original conductor of the affair, as well as its superintendent, was, of course, M. LOUIS GEORGE JULLIEN. He was supplied with an efficient aid as would be desired by HERR ADOLPH NEUENDORFF.

BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.

The two performances by the Brooklyn Choral Union at the Skating Rink, in that city on Thursday, drew together large audiences, especially in the evening, when the spacious building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Miss KELLOGG, of course received, as she is always sure to receive in Brooklyn, a cordial welcome on both occasions, and her execution of her portions of the programme was loudly applauded, and in every case a repetition was unanimously demanded. The other soloists acquitted themselves in an acceptable manner, and the chorus numbering 300 performers, and the same number of instruments, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, gave a very fine rendering of the selections. The Jersey City Philharmonic Society, Mr. W. F. SHERWIN, conductor, added not a little to the pleasure of the occasion. Of course the Anvil Chorus, with its superabundance of noise, was the most popular feature of the affair. Mr. GILMORE was cheered loudly on his appearance, and his company of red-shirted, black-trowsered blackamoors executed their enthusiasm as they marched in to the beat of the drum. The chorus with its artillery and anvil accompaniment, delighted the audience, who loudly insisted upon an encore, regardless of those little considerations in the execution which might irritate sensitive and cultivated ears. The overture, "Choral Festival," composed by Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, and dedicated by him to the Society, was excellently well rendered under his leadership at the opening of the evening performances. In a pecuniary sense the concerts were probably quite successful, although the expenses were necessarily large.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Louis Burgess.

Gen. LOUIS BURGESS died on Thursday afternoon, suddenly, at his residence, No. 169 Pineapple-street, Brooklyn, of disease of the heart, with which he has been afflicted for nearly a year, and which appears to be a hereditary affliction in his family. Gen. BURGESS visited Florida last Winter in hopes of finding relief, as his complaint was then considered to be an affection of the lungs, the trouble not being known until a few months since. His death was very sudden, and occurred while he was engaged in a conversation with Gen. F. S. DARIN.

Gen. BURGESS was born in 1820, in Kaiserslautern, in the Palatinate, and came to New-York in 1847, where he established himself as an architect. In 1854 he organized the engineer corps of the Fifth Regiment National Guard, and was elected Captain. In 1859 he was promoted to the Majority of the regiment, and in 1861 elected Lieutenant-Colonel. He was with the Fifth Regiment in that year during the first three months' campaign. In September of the same year he received his commission as Colonel of the regiment. In 1862 he again marched to the field with his regiment when the invasion of Pennsylvania was threatened. In December, 1862, he was appointed and elected Brigadier-General, to command the Second Brigade of the New-York State National Guards. Gen. BURGESS was the builder of numerous large factories and buildings, and he was President of the Lederkranz Society for two terms. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his irreparable bereavement. The funeral arrangements are, of course, not yet decided upon, but the entire Second Brigade will probably be ordered out to escort the remains of their chief to the grave.

Threatened Disruption of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

At the regular meeting of the American and Foreign Christian Union, held on Thursday a week ago, WM. A. BOOTH was chosen President at the annual election of officers. He, however, declined to serve for another year, as a difference of opinion was developed which was likely to interfere with the welfare of the Board, and to conflicts in which he would rather not take part. Then, too, Dr. BUTLER, who had faithfully served as Secretary for several years, was superseded by Rev. Mr. CRITTENDEN. These differences have been growing for a year or two back, and may be said to have originated with a few persons not altogether pleased with their status in the Board. Now there are two parties, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists on the one side, and the Methodists and Dutch Reformed on the other. The former met last Tuesday, (since Mr. BOOTH'S resignation,) and during their deliberations resolved to notify Dr. CRITTENDEN that they would not support him, and would recommend a dissolution of the Board. There was a meeting of the Board on Thursday, at which a committee was appointed to arrange for its dissolution. Now, therefore, each denomination will assume charge of the support of its own missionaries in foreign fields.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held, last evening, at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Mr. HENRY D. LAFAYOR presiding. Major H. M. GAYLORD and Dr. ALEXANDER WILDER made exciting addresses, endorsing Gen. GRANT, favoring reorganization in the Republican Party, and denouncing the Tammany Republicans.

Dr. WILLIAM J. STEWART proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the ratification by the United States Senate of the Treaty of Washington, and that we regard this treaty as one of the most important achievements of the Administration, and for which President GRANT is entitled to the highest reward and gratitude of the nation.

After some remarks by other members the Association adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Carpenter Makes a Humorous Speech—The Treaty En Route for England—Testimony in the Investigation—The Next Presidential Candidate—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. CARPENTER made a speech today on the subject of the investigation which set the galleries roaring with laughter, and set up some of those who have been malignantly assailing himself and Mr. CONKLING in a conspicuously absurd position, and some of those who have been assailing not him, but the investigation, had to laugh at the ridiculous figures they themselves were made to cut. The result of the somewhat bad-tempered talk of yesterday, in which, however, a good deal of truth came out, has been to convince almost completely men who had heretofore thought otherwise, that these two Senators have done no more than many others who share with them the responsibility in shaping the course of the investigation. Mr. CONKLING's reply to the statement of Mr. WILSON yesterday is spoken of today as one of the finest impromptu efforts ever heard in the Senate Chamber, and Mr. CARPENTER's speech today, in a different vein, was, perhaps, equally effective. The efforts on those persons who propose to send these two Senators into obscurity was certainly not cheerful.

THE TREATY.

The Treaty of Washington was sent from here to New-York today, and will go from there by the Inman line to-morrow, for the purpose of exchange of ratifications. Minister SCHENCK will receive it three or four days after his arrival in England, and the exchange of ratifications will be completed in three or four weeks. An explanation of the process of exchanging ratifications may be interesting, as it seems to be little understood. Two copies of the treaty were signed by the Commissioners, one of which was sent at once to London, and one placed before the Senate by the President. The Senate having consented to the treaty, the President and Secretary of State attach their signatures to the copy, and when Minister SCHENCK receives it he will exchange this copy, having the signature of the President, for the other copy, which will be signed by the Queen. When the exchanged copy has been received it will be promulgated by the President in a proclamation, and its provisions will then be fully in force.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The evidence thus far taken in the investigation went to the public printer today. An examination of it shows that the Committee has made greater progress toward unraveling the mystery of the publication of the treaty than was supposed. The testimony of Dr. TAFT, the Senate Postmaster, indicates that while he was before the Committee he must have suffered intense agony lest he should say something which he did not mean to. If the whole transaction is ever known, the complete evidence will be spicy reading. As the appearance now is, the evidence warrants the belief that the publication was made through the Senate, and seems to furnish a reason for the zeal by some most earnest at first in the investigation to break it down before it proceeds further.

GENERAL GRANT'S RENOMINATION.

Gen. FARNSWORTH denies the statement recently widely circulated, that he had traveled much in the West lately, and found the feeling among Republicans against the renomination of President GRANT.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Senate has before it a treaty with Mexico extending one year the Mexican Claims Commission. There has been a difference of opinion among Senators about action at this session, some preferring to wait till December, as the Commission does not expire till January. But, on the other hand, it is desirable for the Commissioners to know soon whether they will have another year or not, in order to arrange the work before them. Accordingly, it is understood that the question was before the Executive Session this afternoon. It was supposed that no objection existed to the treaty, but three or four hours were spent in secret session. It is whispered, however, and in a kind of mysterious manner, that a subject of still grander importance, of which nobody outside the Senate has any intimation, was under consideration.

CONDITION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The anxiety of those who see the Vice-President from day to day, seems to increase, rather than diminish. He sat up a short time today to have his bed arranged, but improvement is scarcely perceptible. He is unable to move, except slightly, without assistance, and it will probably be a long time, even if no change for the worse takes place, before he can be moved from his room in the Capitol.

THE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate had only a few more than a quorum present today, and there is some doubt to-night whether there will be a quorum present in the city to-morrow. In that event no business can be done except to adjourn from day to day till Senators enough to make up the quorum can be brought back. Final adjournment can not be effected by a less number than a quorum. It is now likely that a quorum will be present, and that the refractory witnesses will be turned over to the Courts according to law. They can only escape a month at least in the common jail by the refusal of the jury, in spite of law and evidence that is absolute, to bring in a verdict of guilty of refusing to testify.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SECRETARY BELKNAP AS A LITERARY ORATOR.

Secretary BELKNAP will deliver an address before the Alumni of Princeton College at their next anniversary celebration.

FEEDING THE INDIANS.

It is understood that a member of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners will be sent to feed the starving Apaches in Arizona, as soon as they can be brought in upon a reservation.

THE BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.

In the Criminal Court, today, the case of Ex-Representative BOWEN, of South Carolina, charged with bigamy, was called up, but, in consequence of the absence of one of the counsel and the illness of another, the case was postponed till Tuesday next.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. SCOTT, of South Carolina, who arrived here yesterday, had a long interview with President GRANT this morning in which he said there was no necessity for putting the State under martial law, and that there was a good state of feeling among the better classes of citizens to put down Kuklux organizations. The Governor left for New-York to-night on business connected with South Carolina.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Treasury balances today are as follows:

Currency	$4,794,000
Coin	89,842,000
Coin certificates	17,[illegible],000

The subscription to the new loan today was $400,000.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing that Committee to inquire into the cost of a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and the Public Printing-office for the transmission of packages, and also as to a telegraph line, to report at the next session.

THE REFRACTORY REPORTERS.

The Chair stated the unfinished business to be the resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to discharge Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDELL immediately on the adjournment of the present session, with the pending amendment of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said he had nothing to do with starting the investigation, and denied the often-repeated newspaper statement that he had been made the cat's-paw of Mr. CONKLING. He had received anonymous letters, threatening that the entire machinery of the American Press would be directed against him personally, if he should proceed with the investigation. He, too, had incurred such displeasure for moving a resolution to commit the witnesses. He had never seen any other course taken in cases where witnesses refused to answer. As to the correspondents being in prison, they were furnished with two of the best rooms in the Capitol, where they fared sumptuously. Instead of this, they should have been committed to jail, as any Justice of the Peace would have committed them, for the witnesses were undoubtedly in contempt. If this had been the case the Senate would have had the required answers before now. He believed now, as he had expressed heretofore, that the treaty was not made public through the State Department, the Public Printer or the Commissioners, but that it was made public through the Senate by some gross negligence or carelessness. He commented severely on the correspondents of the New-York *Tribune*, and, among other things, said that a malicious libel was perpetrated on him in a recent communication purporting to give an account of the examination of Mr. TINKER, which account Mr. TINKER had in a note to him denounced as untrue. He also spoke of the morality of the Press, and wanted to know if the correspondents of Newspaper-row would sanction what the *Tribune* correspondents had done, and at the close of their custody give them a complimentary dinner. The New-York *Tribune* was an alias for HORACE GREELEY, who had befriended him by acts of kindness; but HORACE GREELEY is in Texas delivering agricultural addresses, and has left the *Tribune* in the control of a fop and pretender—WHITELAW REID. Mr. CARPENTER continued at some length in opposition to the pending resolution to discharge the *Tribune* correspondents at the end of this session.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, sent up a paper, which, by request, he caused to have read, signed by Messrs. HINTON, BOYNTON, SHAW and KNOWLTON, newspaper correspondents, saying that Mr. TINKER made the statements published in the New-York *Tribune* dispatch, but the said statements were not as bitter toward the Committee as those Mr. TINKER made in their presence.

After further debate by Senators THURMAN, of Ohio, and DAVIS, of Kentucky, the latter withdrew his amendment, which was to the effect that the discharge of the witnesses should not affect legal proceedings instituted under the act of January, 1857.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, renewed it, and in the course of his remarks said that, if in the examination of Kuklux outrages, a witness had refused to testify, instead of being furnished with comfortable quarters in the Capitol, he would have been sent to that most loathsome place, called the jail, until he answered questions propounded to him. Correspondents of the *Tribune* are in contempt, and are amenable to the law of the land. Before proceeding further, Mr. HARLAN moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 18.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

It is understood the subject discussed by the Senate in Executive Session, today, was in some way connected with the Treaty of Washington, but the precise form of the proposition was not ascertained. It is certain, however, that it elicited a long and earnest debate, which had not terminated at the time of adjournment. The Senate have ratified the additional treaty between the United States and Great Britain, defining more clearly some of the provisions of the Naturalization Treaty.

The Senate adjourned at 6 P. M.

THE MURDERER'S DOOM.

Execution of Charles Eacker at Fonda, N. Y.—Circumstances of His Crime—His Behavior in Prison—Scenes and Incidents at the Gallows—A Horrible Spectacle.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FONDA, Montgomery County, N. Y., Friday, May 26, 1871.

CHARLES EACKER, the murderer of THOS. E. BURDICK, was executed at this place today. The crime was committed on the 5th of July, 1870, and caused an intense excitement. BURDICK was a man of high standing in the community, and EACKER had cherished a terrible enmity against him for many years. In fact, a feud had existed between the families for nearly half a century, growing out of a sentence against the father of EACKER by the father of BURDICK, while acting as a Judge. On the day of the murder, a celebration of the anniversary of the National Independence had taken place in St. Johnsville, on which occasion BURDICK and EACKER were both present. At a ball in the evening, while the former stood at the bar, asking for a glass of water, EACKER entered and deliberately shot him. The murderer was at once arrested. The village was intensely excited, and it was with difficulty that the people were prevented from lynching him. EACKER's trial commenced April 3, at this place. He was sentenced on the 6th. The evidence was very clear, six persons having witnessed the deed. While the jury were out deliberating, EACKER made a desperate attempt at suicide. A subsequent attempt was made with opium, smuggled to him in some unknown manner. He became torpid, and the jail physician with great difficulty resuscitated him. After that time he was carefully watched.

During his imprisonment he manifested the utmost indifference, alleging that he had rather die than be imprisoned for life, and would as leave be hung as not. He smoked to excess and ate heartily. He has remained obdurate during all the faithful ministrations of the Prison Chaplain, Rev. WASHINGTON FROTHINGHAM, until yesterday, when he became readily affected by the appeals of the Chaplain.

At an early hour the roads leading to the village were crowded with long lines of carriages, bringing thousands of people from all parts of the country. Company A, Eighty-third Regiment, S. N. G., under command of Capt. JOHN WARNER, arrived from Amsterdam on an early train, and surrounded the place of execution. A large force of special Deputy Sheriffs were also placed on guard. About half an acre of the lawn outside the jail had been inclosed with a strong stockade of planks fifteen feet in height. Near the centre the gallows was placed. It was newly-built of heavy timber uprights, cross-beams and braces, and painted a hideous black.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. EACKER and her two children—a lad of twelve, and a miss of eleven—entered the condemned cell, where the farewell scene was most affecting. Many of his friends then came and bade him adieu, but he scarcely paused from smoking his pipe to notice them. The scenes in the principal avenues of the village adjacent to the jail beggar all description. From five to ten thousand were crowded in the avenues surrounding the Court-house square. An enterprising and unscrupulous couple had erected a stand in the public highway against the stockade and charged $2 each for seats. As soon as this was discovered by Deputy SAMMONS, he made a sortie and dispersed the occupants. The military then took and held possession of it. All the neighboring roofs were black with accumulated humanity. One of these being in a dilapidated state, suddenly gave way, and precipitated a huge mass of flesh and broadcloth to the earth. Roars and shouts of laughter greeted this ridiculous catastrophe, which, happily, was unattended with any serious results. A chimney also gave way, and landed a cluster of humans into a pile of soot and brick-dust. A number of roughs climbed up the stockade like cats, and were dispersed by pailsful of water skillfully scattered. The hotels were overwhelmed, and their entire supply of everything, except liquors, gave out in the afternoon. Women and children were promiscuously scattered among the crowd, and in some cases were squeezed and pushed severely. The military force was inadequate for the occasion, as was shown after the execution, when the mob attacked and broke down portions of the stockade.

At 12¾ P. M. the religious services held by Rev. Messrs. FROTHINGHAM and STARK, alone with the condemned and his watchers, were concluded, and he was led out of his cell into the broad corridor. The procession was then marched to the scene of the execution. EACKER was placed in a chair directly under the gallows. There was not the slightest trace of nervousness or trepidation in his manner, but a ghastly pallor spread over his countenance as he gazed about. The Sheriff in a loud clear voice read the death-warrant, and then asked EACKER if he had anything to say. He replied: "I suppose the law must take its course; I am willing; but I am innocent."

Deputies CROUX, LAMMONS and RHEU were about to place the black cap on his face, after the noose had been adjusted, when he said, "Don't put that on me; let my spirit go up like a butterfly looking upward." But he made no resistance, and clasped his hands in the right position to be strapped. The execution was not concealed from public view. Deputy RHEU drew a sharp jackknife from his pocket and laid the blade against the weight rope in full view of the assembly. At a given signal from the Sheriff, he drew the blade across the rope. The weight descended with a dull "thud," and EACKER's body was sprung to a height of six feet and dangled in the air. Three awful convulsions of the figure and twitchings of the clutched hands followed, and the stark stiff body hung suspended between heaven and earth.

"TOM BURDICK is avenged!" exclaimed a dear friend of the murdered man. Ten minutes passed. The pulse beat. Fourteen minutes—and the death of EACKER was pronounced by the medical attendants. Twenty minutes afterward the corpse was lowered in a casket. The features were not distorted, but were those of a stubborn, weary nature at rest. District-Attorney BAKER made an appeal in behalf of the murderer's destitute widow and orphans, which was liberally responded to. The motley crowd then dispersed with noisy demonstrations.

A. ST. C.

Base-Ball.

The contest between the amateur Stars and the professional Olympics, which took place yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, did not attract 500 people. The full score below gives the particulars of the match:

STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	OLYMPIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Rogers, c	2	3	8	1	Waterman, c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth, c. f	2	2	2	0	Glenn, r. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dollard, l. f	1	2	2	0	Mills, 1st b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clyne, 2d b	1	2	4	6	Burroughs, 2d b	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breen, 3d b	2	3	2	2	Stearns, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Rogers 1st b	1	3	7	0	Leonard, s. s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, r. f	2	2	2	0	Brainard, 3d b	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cummings, p	2	1	0	3	Hall, c. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barlow, s. s	2	2	1	1	Berthrong, l. f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	20	24	28	8	Total	21	17	27	[illegible]

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	0	1	2	1	5	0	2	9	1—20
Olympic	1	0	2	1	5	0	1	11	0—21

Umpire—Mr. KENNY, of the Atlantic Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

First Base by Errors—Star 8 times, Olympics 5 times.

First Base by Called Balls—Star 1 time, Olympic 1 time.

Total Fielding Errors—Star 26, Olympic 17.

The third and last match between the Olympic and Boston Clubs takes place today, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn; but owing to the unwise policy the two nines have adopted of charging half a dollar admission, it is not expected that the attendance will be large. GEORGE WRIGHT will not play, nor will ALLISON or SWEASY.

Other Games.

The contest between the Resolute and Eckford Clubs at Elizabeth, on Wednesday, resulted in the defeat of the Resolutes by a score of 26 to 8.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26.—A game at base-ball between the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 15 to 7.

Accidental Shooting.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. JAMES B. THURSTON, of No. 445 East Eleventh-street, a clerk in the Seventh Ward National Bank, entered the pawn-shop of JOSEPH B. LEWIS, No. 58 Bleecker-street, to purchase a revolver. JOHN MILLER, a boy thirteen years of age employed in the shop as clerk, waited upon Mr. THURSTON, and produced several pistols of different patterns for his examination, and was showing the customer one of these of the kind known as the National revolver, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the left side of THURSTON, and causing a serious but not dangerous wound. Officer EDWARD DARK, detailed at the Grand Central Hotel, happening to pass, rushed in, and arresting MILLER, hurried him off to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up. DARK also took the wounded man to the Grand Central Hotel, where he did not belong, but he was assigned a room. Coroners KEENAN and YOUNG being notified hurried to the scene, only to find no occasion for their official action except to discharge MILLER from custody.

New-York Capital at the South.

From the New-York Tribune, May 26.

Among the new enterprises undertaken at the South by Northern capitalists is the railway line from Mobile, through New-Orleans, to Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 miles, under the name of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad. The company having the work in hand comprises such prominent business men and bankers as Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. John A. Griswold, Hon. Oakes Ames, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., L. von Hoffman & Co., James H. Barker, Harrison Durkee, James A. Raynor, William S. Williams, and others. These gentlemen have already built, with their own funds, nearly two-thirds of the entire line, having paid in and expended upon the work nearly $10,000,000 before asking the public to buy a bond or a share of stock. Such a large expenditure of their own means without dependence upon the sale of bonds is rare among companies who undertake the construction of our railroad routes. The Mobile Division of the road constitutes the only rail connection between the two leading commercial cities of the Gulf, and the line from New-Orleans westward will give the only railroad communication between that city and the great State of Texas, with all its enormous productions of grain, cotton, cane and cattle. The value of this part of the line can be easily understood to be very great. Having proved their own faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise by the large expenditure noted, the Company have now issued eight per cent. forty-five-year bonds upon the Louisiana Division, which are the first securities of any kind which they have put upon the market. The Louisiana Division, from New-Orleans to the Sabine River, is 226 miles long. The First Mortgage Bonds are to the amount of $12,500 per mile, and Second Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the State of Louisiana. The capital already invested gives a strong financial basis to the loan.

To the Public.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, CORNER SEVENTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE, OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

We respectfully submit that the keeping of valuables in private residences and other irresponsible places, has become, from the frequent robberies of such places, dangerous and impracticable. For this reason it has become necessary to make the safe-keeping of bonds, silver-plate, jewels and other valuables a separate and distinct incorporated business—with secure vaults, and officers, and watchmen—whose sole business it is to provide means of baffling the burglar. The burglar has hitherto been successful, because he made burglary a science, while other men were too busy about their own affairs to make a science of safe-keeping; and is it not true that men always succeed better in what they are busy and earnest about?

This want of a place of real safety, becoming more and more felt in the community, led to the establishment of safe deposit companies. Should not every citizen, therefore, visit these institutions and become familiar with their modes of transacting business, whether he desires to make use of them or not?

While there are few, if any, places in the world more impervious to the burglar and dangerous for him to attack than the vaults of Safe Deposit Companies, a thousand insecure places exist which he does attack, and where the burglar's skill constantly brings him a rich harvest. For instance: Old-fashioned bank-vaults built twenty years ago, with locks as antiquated as the vaults themselves, bankers' and brokers' offices, unwatched during the night, jewelry establishments and stores filled with costly goods, watched, perhaps, by *one man alone*, who may be away or asleep just at the wrong moment, and residences containing *private safes*. These last are tempting baits to a skillful burglar. Citizens ought to know by this time that safes in private residences are nothing more than loadstones to attract burglars. It should not be forgotten that a wealthy citizen of this City, only last Summer, was awakened at midnight by desperate burglars engaged in breaking open his private safe, and he lost his life, it is thought, by trying to defend his safe. The lesson here taught is that valuables should never be kept in private residences at any time, but least of all during the Summer months when the burglars are all at work.

We invite all careful persons before leaving the City for the Summer to visit the vaults of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, at the corner of Seventh-street and Third-avenue, opposite Cooper Institute, and satisfy themselves of the truthfulness of our statements. Respectfully,

EBENEZER READLESTON, President.

—*Advertisement.*

Boys' Class for Germany.

A class of boys is being organized by Prof. PECK, of Ingham University, for a two years' tour on the continent. Route and plan of study communicated in correspondence. The class is limited to five, and applications should be made immediately. Address Box No. 2,892 New-York Post-office.—*Advertisement.*

For $2 per line, we will insert an advertisement one month in thirty-four first-class Georgia newspapers, including five dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in London.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Our SUNDAY EDITION of the [illegible] inst. will present various features of special interest.

A highly-suggestive and striking description of SCENES IN THE INTERIOR OF JAPAN will be given, from the pen of a special correspondent. His social and religious movements [illegible] known to civilization will be adverted to, and the undeveloped resources of our neighbor across the Pacific will be pointed out.

The practice of hoarding so extensively carried on in Europe and the East will receive [illegible] illustration in a little sketch entitled UNPRODUCTIVE WEALTH.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS will [illegible] of this [illegible] contain much matter for reflection and [illegible] information.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found the usual good story, and carefully selected array of extracts from the newest books and magazines.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will be distinguished by their accustomed variety.

The weekly summary of DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE will be unusually ample and interesting.

MILITARY GOSSIP will present the customary variety of facts calculated to interest the members of our various National Guard regiments.

Various other specially-prepared articles will be forthcoming, to enhance the interest and value of our Sunday edition.

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by mail and telegraph, from all parts of the world, up to the hour of going to press, will be found in this edition. Correspondence from the great news centres of the Union and of Europe will also be provided. The local reports are invariably of equal fullness and accuracy, and no feature is wanting to perfect the title of this edition to be considered a complete family newspaper of the highest class.

From the very large and exceptionally valuable nature of the circulation of our Sunday Edition, advertisers would find it of advantage to make liberal use of the facilities it affords for reaching the very best classes in this and neighboring cities. The public approval has been extensively indorsed by the opinion of many influential newspapers. From the latter may be quoted the verdict of the Boston *Transcript*, an authority of unquestioned respectability: "The Sunday edition of the New-York DAILY TIMES is one of the best newspapers in the country."

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices not later than 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Swaim's Panacea has been in use for some fifty years. For Scrofula and kindred diseases it is a most valuable remedy; thousands have testified to cures effected by it. For sale by all druggists.

Are You Disturbed at Night, and Broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Royal Havana Lottery. $330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Is Your House Protected from Robbers?—Electricity, as has been successfully applied in the use of E. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH for the last ten years, is the only protection that has never been broken through by burglars. E. HOLMES, No. [illegible] Murray-st.

A Cool and Delightful Hair Dressing.—Keeps the head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling out and increasing its growth. Sold everywhere.

Patents—How to Obtain Them.—Patents, Caveats, Design Patents, Trade-marks, Assignments, &c. Instructions free. MUNN & CO., 37 Park-row, N.Y., Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents; 24 years' experience; publishers *Scientific American*.

Watches.—Reynaud's, Patek's, Eugene Lecoultre's and others of the best Swiss makers, for sale at cost at No. 527 Broadway, OSBORNE & TOWNSEND'S.

For a Stylish and Elegant Summer hat, just introduced, go to ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—QUIN.—On Thursday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. Mead, Mr. C. EDGAR ANDERSON to Miss MARY H. QUIN, both of Rye.

BUSHNELL—TATE.—At the Reformed Church of Peekskill, Thursday, May 25, 1871, by Rev. John Garretson, JAMES F. BUSHNELL to JENNIE, youngest daughter of David S. Tate, all of Peekskill. No cards.

CRAFT—WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 25, at the Church of Our Father, by Rev. E. C. Bolles, JAMES F. CRAFT to MARY A., only daughter of John K. Webb, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

JUDSON—MABIE.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. West, D. D., CHAMPION H. JUDSON, M. D., of Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., to JENNIE, daughter of L. J. Mabie, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

LOCKWOOD—FRENCH.—On Tuesday, May 23, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, CHARLES A. LOCKWOOD to Mrs. ADELIA M. FRENCH, all of New-York City.

LITTIG—DOWNER.—In Boston, May 25, by Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Dr. JAMES B. LITTIG, of New-York, to MARION G., daughter of Samuel Downer, of Boston.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

SARGENT—HOLMES.—In Boston, on the 25th inst., at King's Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Foote, TURNER SARGENT to AMELIA JACKSON, daughter of Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, all of Boston.

DIED.

BACON.—On Thursday, May 25, CARRIE LEONARD, infant daughter of Theodore C. and Carrie E. Bacon.

The funeral will take place from No. 173 West 47th-st., on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock.

BULKLEY.—On Thursday morning, May 25, in the 53d year of her age, CATHARINE WOLFE, wife of Edward H. Bulkley, and daughter of Richard Smith Clark.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.

CLARK.—May 25, Mrs. MARY CLARK, widow of the late William Clark, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Reformed Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., without further invitation.

DRAKE.—At his residence, No. 12 West 28th-st., on Wednesday morning, May 24, JAMES DRAKE, in the 71st year of his age.

HUBBELL.—Entered into life, on Friday, May 26, ANNIE, eldest child and only daughter of John E. and Elmira Hubbell, aged 14 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The funeral services will be held at the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between Lexington and Park avs., on Sunday, the 28th, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Residence of the family, No. 117 East 28th-st.

HAUGHWOUT.—On Thursday morning, ELIZABETH, wife of E. V. Haughwout, aged 52 years.

Funeral from Dr. Adams' Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

McMURRAY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday morning, May 26, ROBERT V. W. McMURRAY, son of Robert and Mary B. McMurray, formerly of the City of New-York, deceased, in the 23d year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of C. S. Van Wyck, No. 41 South Clinton-street, Poughkeepsie, Monday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train at Poughkeepsie that leave New-York at 11 o'clock A.M.

POWERS.—In New-York, on Friday, May 26, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL F. POWERS, aged 20 years.

Funeral services this Saturday, May 27, at 12½ P. M., from the residence of J. Jewett, No. 260 West 27th-st. The remains will be taken to North Hadley, Mass.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, May 22, WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, aged 67 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 96 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 P. M.

SPELMAN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, May 25, LIZZIE COOLEY, youngest child of William C. and Sarah A. Spelman, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 121 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M.

LEBANON ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.—The officers and Patriarchs will meet on Sunday, May 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, O. F. Hall, to pay the last tribute of respect to their late Patriarch, AUGUST GERKE. By order, C. F. [illegible]

R. G. MILLARD, First Scribe.

At a meeting of the Board of the Directors of the Bowery National Bank, held at their banking-house, Bowery, corner Canal-street, on the 26th of May, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The sad intelligence has been communicated of the death of our valued friend and associate director, Gen. LOUIS BERGER.

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. BERGER we have lost a tried friend and wise counselor, the bank an upright and valued officer, the community an honorable, courteous and public-spirited citizen, and our soldiery a gallant and experienced officer.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved wife and afflicted family of our deceased associate our sincere expressions of condolence and sympathy in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes, and an attested copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

E. HAMILTON, Cashier. H. P. DEGRAAF, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU HAVEN'T TRIED THEM.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your liver [illegible] worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely, but you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and who [illegible] seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you realize the [illegible]? No! You've taken piles of quinine and all the [illegible] medicines. What [illegible] more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pains that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopoeia. If they have done you no good, it is not your fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality, nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above-named complaints the Bitters are absolute specifics.

GENTS' PEARL CASSIMERE HATS

FIVE DOLLARS!!!

WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC. Useful in all diseases or affections of the liver, and superseding salts, magnesia and all other purgatives and cathartics.

Very inviting in appearance and more like a confection than a medicine.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

The Great Blood Purifier. Useful in all affections of the blood and skin. Take two bottles HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and one box HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS in the Spring months—is the time that the system undergoes a change, and medicines have a peculiar effect.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Crystal Palace Drug-store, 594 Broadway, New-York. Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth-st., New-York. Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Stores open all night.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS. PRICES ACTUALLY LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

Richly decorated complete services for dinner and dessert, $120.

Richly decorated complete services for breakfast, dinner, dessert and tea; 252 pieces, $120 and upward.

White French China dining sets, 176 pieces, $32.

Decorated toilet sets, $6.50.

French China dinner-plates, $2 per dozen.

Good quality plain goblets, $1.50 ₩ dozen.

Just received per steam-ships Wisconsin and Wyoming, the fifth and sixth shipments (since the siege) direct from Paris, of new bronze clocks, statuary, figures, mantel sets, Belgian marble clocks, vases, &c., &c.

ORTNER & HOULE, JEWELERS, ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS To the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

EVERY NOVELTY IN FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY. MONOGRAMS DESIGNED FOR NOTE-PAPER.

No. 3 ST. JAMES'-ST., LONDON, S. W.

The $12 12s. Lady's or Gentleman's TRAVELING BAG, with silver or silver-gilt fittings, IVORY BRUSHES, &c., complete.

NOTICE.

PARTAGAS CIGARS—TO THE PUBLIC.

It having come to my knowledge that cigars manufactured in the United States are put up under my brand "Flor de Tabacos," this is to give notice, that hereafter all genuine cigars of my manufacture will have on every box a "design" representing an upright show-case of cigars with my name upon it in various places, which design has been duly patented at Washington, D. C., as my trade mark. All persons counterfeiting the same will be prosecuted.

The public are cautioned against purchasing cigars represented as my manufacture, unless the above trade mark is on each box, as all others are counterfeit.

JOSE PARTAGAS.

HABANA, ISLA DE CUBA, May 5, 1871.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, May 27th, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11¼ A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6¼ A. M.; on Thursday, at 11¼ A. M., and on Saturday, at 5½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK.

CHAMPAGNES.

Agents, SCHULTZ & TAILER, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. JOHN HALL'S NEW BOOK.

PAPERS FOR HOME READING,

Publication of which was postponed last week, is

READY THIS DAY,

and for sale by the

PUBLISHERS, AND BY

BOOK-SELLERS GENERALLY.

DODD & MEAD, Publishers,

No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE SAND'S NEW BOOK!

SIMON. A LOVE STORY. By GEORGE SAND; BASIL; or, THE CROSSED PATH, by WILKIE COLLINS, *in Octavo form; and the Third Edition of* TRIED FOR HER LIFE, by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, *the Sequel to* "CRUEL AS THE GRAVE;" *and the Second Edition of* THE COUNTESS OF MONTE CRISTO, and other new books are published this day by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA, and are for sale by all book-sellers and news-agents.

GEORGE SAND'S NEW BOOK.

SIMON. *A Love Story.* By GEORGE SAND, author of "Consuelo," "Countess of Rudolstadt," &c. Complete in one large octavo volume, paper cover. Price 50 cents.

GEORGE SAND'S GREATEST WORKS.

CONSUELO. *Third Edition is now ready.*

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TAXATION.

Address by Hon. H. C. Van Vorst Before the West-Side Association—Errors in the System of Assessment in This State.

At the sixth public meeting of the West-side Association, at the Apollo Rooms, last evening, Judge H. C. VAN VORST made an able address in regard to taxation and the principles of its assessment, especially pointing out the defects of the system that prevails in this State.

There is no subject, he said, to the consideration of which the West-side Association can more properly direct its attention than that of taxation and the principles of its assessment. In a free country, where, in theory, the people themselves create the burdens which become the subjects of taxation, and also determine the manner of its assessment, there should of necessity be less complaint in regard either to the amount of the taxes or the character and description of the property on which they should rest. It is otherwise in a despotic Government where there is no representation, where the subjects have no voice in legislation, and are obliged, willingly or unwillingly, to apply their property to discharge impositions laid upon them by the will of a despotic Prince. Proper and legitimate taxation should be and is cheerfully borne by the people of this State, because it is the expense of their civilization and affords the means of protecting rights of property, character and liberty. This country can be engaged in no expensive war, nor can large and unnecessary expenditures which increase the burdens of taxation be incurred without the concurrence of the representatives of the people. Taxation in New-York has grown from $30,500,000 in 1861, to over $80,000,000 in 1870, a most extraordinary increase within such a space of time, and to which the increased assessed valuation of property in the State bears no reasonable relation. In New-York we have no poll-tax, and all assessments for the maintenance of the State, as well Municipal as County Government, is made upon property. And this is as it should be; for property should pay all Government expenses incident to its protection, as well as for the conservation of the life, liberty and other rights of the owner. Inequality in taxation is a ground of complaint as just as that of excessive burdens, although perhaps not to the same degree. There is no room for doubt that the system of assessment of taxes in the State of New-York is very imperfect, and justly obnoxious to criticism and complaint. A careful examination of this subject will show that the great burden of taxation in the State of New-York falls upon the real estate, while personal property comparatively escapes. It is submitted that a system of laws, or their administration which leads to such results is unjust and needs reformation. Personal property needs as much protection under the Government as land, and receives such protection, and should bear an equal share of the expenses of maintaining the Government which guards it. This inequality, in a great degree, results from the fact that a large portion of personal property is invisible, consisting of bonds, stocks and choses in action, which can be readily concealed from observation, while fixed property is open to examination to be reached by the assessors. And besides, while a citizen may deduct from his personal estate, in determining the amount thereof liable to taxation, the amount of all charges against him thereon, and also his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] liable to taxation. There is much positive fraud and concealment practiced to exonerate it from its fair proportion of Governmental burden. It is surprising to see how many persons, who were supposed to be in the most easy circumstances, although not in the ownership of any real estate, are suddenly found to be almost propertyless, or greatly in debt, about the time the assessments are annually made. Surely no valid reason can be assigned why more effective measures should not be taken to reach and subject to taxation the vast amount of personal estate owned by the people of New-York, and situated within its limits, which in the aggregate is fully equal in value to all the real property within the bounds of the State. The principle should be settled and clearly understood, that all personal estate situated in New-York, not exempted by Federal laws from taxation, nor specially excepted by our own statutes as present, should be assessed and taxed, and all needed legislation to this end should be claimed, and the laws so made should be honestly administered to reach this just conclusion. All property abiding here for use or trade, and enjoying the protection of our laws, should bear its fair share of the burden of taxation. And from this enumeration of personal property liable to taxation, I would also except, as a matter of direct justice and propriety, mortgages on real estate, with the bonds accompanying the same. To exhibit how little of the burden of taxation falls upon the personal estate, we need only consider that the whole amount of property returned for taxation in the State of New-York for the years 1869-1870 was $1,980,130,770, of which $434,976,978, or less than one quarter, was returned as personal estate. A member of the Constitutional Convention, from the City of New-York, stated in the debate on the subject of the assessment of taxes, that he could name thirty-five gentlemen in the State whose aggregate wealth exceeded $450,000,000, or some $15,000,000 in excess of the entire assessed value of all personal estate in New-York. There is little room for doubt that instead of $1,200,000,000, being the value of the entire property, real and personal, of the State of New-York, it is fully equal to $6,000,000,000. And if all this property was fairly reached and subjected to taxation, with the exceptions above alluded to, the evils and consequent burdens of excessive and unequal taxation would disappear, and even with an expenditure of $80,000,000 per annum, the rate of taxation would fall to one per cent. and under. And if the laws, even as they now exist, were faithfully administered, the rate of taxation would scarcely exceed that amount. Another evil incident to our present system of assessment proceeds from the want of truthfulness, or uniformity even, in our erroneous system of the valuation of real estate for the purposes of taxation. The law upon this subject is very explicit, in fact so much so that he who runs may read.

"All land within this State, whether owned by individuals or corporations, shall be liable to taxation. All real estate liable to taxation shall be estimated and assessed by the assessors at its true and full value, and as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor."

The law then prescribes that the Assessors, after the completion of their assessment-roll, shall make and subscribe an oath to the effect that they have set down all the real estate subject to their jurisdiction, and have estimated the same at the sums which a majority of the Assessors have decided to be the full and true value thereof, and at which they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor, and "every Assessor who shall willfully swear false in taking and subscribing said oath shall be deemed guilty of and liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury." It would be difficult to find a law where the duty of the officers to administer it is more clearly defined. Yet we all know that the law is so treated as to have become substantially a dead letter. Now, under this law, what assessment-roll which has been made out in this State, in any part of it, for the past ten years, is true? While in its defective administration much perjury has been committed, great injustice and inequality have also arisen. In the erroneous system of valuation adopted instead of that pointed out by the statute, no uniform or just method has been instituted in its stead. It is entirely arbitrary and different in the various districts of the State, according to the option of the assessor. While the personal estate in New-York is not assessed to one-fifth of its value, the real estate is not assessed at one-half. In the administration of their office in the various parts of the State, there seems to be a struggle between Assessors as to which can attain to the lowest valuation, in order that the people of their respective districts may pay the lowest rate of taxation, and ministerial officers are commended to the suffrage of their constituents for infidelity rather than fidelity in office. Mr. VAN VORST quoted largely from the report of the Commissioners, of which Hon. DAVID A. WELLS is Chairman, made to the Legislature of the State at its last session. It is a matter of the first concern to us in New-York, and to the members of this Association, that this whole subject be placed on such a basis of valuation, whatever it may be, the full actual value or fifty per cent. thereof, as will secure certainty, uniformity and honesty in the administration of the law. The whole system as at present administered, is demoralizing in the extreme. The subject calls for legislative action; and this Association could perform no higher service to the public than through its action to have this matter placed on some uniform basis. In the States of New-Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, mortgages on real property are exempted from taxation over a very considerable portion of their respective territories. The result has proved beneficial to the States in question, and greatly to the advantage of the districts in which the exemption prevails. The rate of interest allowed by law with us is fixed at seven per centum per annum. Taxation on mortgages, and on the income derived therefrom, both Federal and State, has the effect to reduce the rate of interest to the holder to less than five per centum per annum. The consequence follows that few persons care to loan money on such security. The proper method of relief is to entirely exempt mortgages on real estate from taxation. The members of this Association should bear in mind that each one has a duty to perform in respect to the subject discussed here to-night. Each one has an influence to be rightly and efficiently exercised toward obtaining the required legislative action in the premises.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD also made an address during the evening on "Municipal Government and Public Improvements," with especial reference and application to the west side.

Both addresses were well received.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange, yesterday, (May 26,) were of minor importance, and all of a legal character. They were as follows:

JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, Esq., referee, disposed of four lots on the south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Ninety-first-street, all purchased by Mr. THOMAS MORRILL. The corner lot, in size 25.8 by 100, brought $6,225, and the other three, adjoining, 25 by 100, each, respectively, $4,075, $4,075 and $4,125.

JAMES A. FLEURY also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of HARVEY SHELDON, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lot 16.8x99.11, for $13,600; purchaser, A. B. CHASE. The mortgage foreclosed amounted, with interest and costs, to about $7,300, and the property sold for $6,300 over and above this sum. Mr. CHASE was the defendant in the foreclosure suit, having sold the mortgage and guaranteed its payment.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, disposed of the right, title and interest of CATHERINE HOLDEN, in and to two houses and lots on the north-west corner of First-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street; lots together, 42 by 70; interest said to amount to about $700; sold for $1,600, to HENRY NEIDIG. No further business was transacted except an adjournment, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., until June 2, of a legal sale of property on Cannon-street, near Rivington.

The suburban auctions held on Thursday, resulted as follows: At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, S. DINGEE & CO. offered for sale 302 acres of land, together with a number of country residences, embracing the property known as the Central Subdivision of the Grand Park Enterprise. The day was a pleasant one, and the attendance on the ground large, numbering some 400 persons, but for some unaccountable reason bidding was inactive, and but comparatively a small portion of the property—about seventy acres—was sold. The details, with names of purchasers, are given below. The total receipts of the sale reached $63,604 60, but in this sum are included the prices received for three of the most desirable lots embraced in the scheme, namely, the Hawley mansion, with some ten acres of land, sold for $22,000; the Clapp house, with twelve acres, sold for $12,000, and the McIntyre homestead, with nearly six acres, sold for $6,350. Owing to the poor success achieved, the sale was adjourned at 4 o'clock, when it was announced that the remainder of the property would be offered at public auction within the next two weeks, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale of lots at Edgewater, Staten Island, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, from the report below published it will be seen was attended with better success than the Westchester auction, all the lots offered—140 in number—being disposed of. The prices of the lots sold—in size each 25 by 100—ranged from $100 to $225 per lot, according to location or fancy, while the average price per lot is about $140. The total of the sale is something over $20,000, a satisfactory result, although falling a little below the figure anticipated by the projectors of the auction. As to the character of the transaction, we are assured by the auctioneers that all the sales were bona fide. The attendance at the auction was [illegible]

At Flushing, Long Island, on Thursday, EDWARD A. LAWRENCE offered for sale 120 acres of land, embraced in the [illegible] [illegible], but with not very satisfactory results. [illegible] [illegible] acres, with mansion house thereon, sold for $12,250, and two plots adjoining, containing together about five acres, sold at the rate of $1,200 per acre. The name of the purchaser given in was DUGAN, but it was rumored that Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK bought the property. All the rest of the estate offered was bought in by interested parties, the bids made being below the estimated value. This value was $60,000 for the entire farm, or $500 per acre. Another attempt to sell the estate will be made June 20, to which date the sale of Thursday was adjourned. In reference to the sale of the Stedwell residence at Flushing, yesterday, proposed by Mr. LAWRENCE, no report has been received.

For to-day, at the Exchange, no sales are announced; and in country real estate the only auction to take place is one at Flushing, Long Island, again conducted by E. A. LAWRENCE, at which the property known as the Higgins Nurseries, embracing 1,600 building lots, will be offered. For next week, quite a number of sales are projected, full details in reference to which will be given on Monday. Among the most important of the auctions proposed is that to be held on Thursday, under the direction of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at Whitestone, Long Island, at which 550 building lots will be sold, together with fifteen newly-finished cottage houses. The enterprise is one of special interest, as a large amount of money has been expended in the improvement of the property, in order to fit it for the purpose designed—a desirable locality for suburban residences.

At private sale, R. C. FERGUSON, No. 111 Broadway, reports having recently disposed of the following property: Thirty-two lots on the north side of Sixty-ninth-street, forming one-half of the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, sold for $500,000; four lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighty-second-street sold for $70,000; and five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 140 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $3,500 each. The same broker also reports the sale of ten lots on the north-east corner of Sixty-fourth-street and Madison-avenue for $150,000; same property sold a few months since for $102,500.

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-street, reports having effected the sale of the premises known as Nos. 266 and 267 West-street, for $100,000; property embraces a two-story brick foundry building with two lots together, 44 by 83, also water rights in front.

Exchange Sales, Friday, May 26.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot s. e. corner 10th-av. and 91st-st., 25.8x100	$6,225
1 lot s. s. 10th-av., adjoining above, 25x100	4,075
1 lot s. s. 10th-av., adjoining above, same size	4,075
1 lot s. s. 10th-av., adjoining above, same size	4,125

By James A. Fleury.

3-story brown-stone house and lot s. s. 127th-st., 266.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 16.9x99.11	$13,600

By Roberts & McGuire.

Interest in 2 houses and lots, n. w. corner of 1st-av. and 75th-st., lots together 42x70	$1,600

Suburban Sales, Thursday, May 25.

MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By S. Dingee & Co.

(Grand Park.)

Hawley Mansion and plot, 10 84-100 acres, John W. Mills, purchaser	$22,000
Clapp House and plot, No. 1, 11 [illegible] acres, Wm. H. Williams, purchaser	12,000
McIntyre House and plot, No. 128, 5 [illegible] acres, James Griffin, purchaser	6,350
1 plot, No. 112, 1 44-100 acres, R. M. Waters, purchaser, $500 per acre	720
1 plot, No. 116, 2 4-100 acres, T. R. Hawley, purchaser, $850 per acre	1,734
1 plot, No. 117, 2 16-100 acres, Henry Parsons, purchaser, $600 per acre	1,296
1 plot, No. 118, 2 25-100 acres, same purchaser as above, $500 per acre	1,125
1 plot, No. 119, 2 24-100 acres, T. R. Hawley, purchaser, $525 per acre	1,176
1 plot, No. 120, 2 55-100 acres, R. M. Waters, purchaser, $500 per acre	1,275
1 plot, No. 46, about ¼ acre, Thomas Palmer, purchaser	225
1 plot, No. 47, about ¼ acre, G. M. Ward, purchaser	140
9 plots, Nos. 38 to 46, about ¼ acre each, C. A. Waterbury, purchaser, $130 each	1,170
3 plots, Nos. 51, 52 and 53, each 1 1-100 acres, Wm. H. Williams, purchaser, $600 per acre	1,818
1 plot, No. 54, 1 22-100 acres, R. M. Waters, purchaser, $500 per acre	608
1 plot, No. 55, 1 74-100 acres, H. E. Martin, purchaser, $510 per acre	881
1 plot, No. 58, 1 25-100 acres, R. M. Waters, purchaser, $500 per acre	625
4 plots, Nos. 57 to 60, together, 4 67-100 acres, same purchaser as above, $460 per acre	2,149
1 plot, No. 66, 1 1-100 acres, same purchaser, $540 per acre	545
1 plot, No. 65, 1 1-100 acres, T. L. Rushmore, purchaser, $510 per acre	515
4 plots, Nos. 61 and 64, together, 4 96-100 acres, Sarah M. Gibson, purchaser, $520 per acre	2,580
1 plot, No. 74, 2 29-100 acres, same purchaser as above, $390 per acre	893
2 plots, Nos. 72 and 73, together 2 18-100 acres, same purchaser, $330 per acre	719
2 plots, Nos. 70 and 71, together 2 10-100 acres, T. R. Hawley, purchaser, $600 per acre	1,260
1 plot, No. 69, 2 36-100 acres, T. L. Rushmore, purchaser, $560 per acre	1,321
1 plot, No. 68, 1 26-100 acres, Geo. I. Shay, purchaser, $510 per acre	663

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.

By Johnson & Miller.

(Vanderbilt Landing.)

1 lot, No. 12	$225
3 lots, Nos. 13 to 15, $160 each	480
2 lots, Nos. 75 and 76	250
1 lot, No. 77	160
1 lot, No. 78	145
4 lots, Nos. 79 to 82, $100 each	400
1 lot, No. 119	115
2 lots, Nos. 117 and 118, $120 each	240
3 lots, Nos. 120 to 122, $125 each	375
4 lots, Nos. 83 to 86, $155 each	620
4 lots, Nos. 87 to 90, $115 each	460
2 lots, Nos. 8 and 9, $135 each	270
2 lots, Nos. 10 and 11, $135 each	270
7 lots, Nos. 1 to 7, $125 each	875
6 lots, Nos. 91 to 96, $135 each	810
1 lot, No. 97	140
7 lots, Nos. 98 to 104, $135 each	945
7 lots, Nos. 123 to 129, $165 each	1,155
20 lots, Nos. 130 to 149, $130 each	2,600
12 lots, Nos. 105 to 116, $135 each	1,620
2 lots, Nos. 71 and 72, $120 each	240
16 lots, Nos. 47 to 60 and Nos. 73 and 74, $140 each	2,240
1 lot, No. 16	130
1 lot, No. 17	115
29 lots, Nos. 18 to 46, $145 each	4,025

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH-AV., BELOW 59TH-ST., FOR sale, four lots, $60,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPECIALTY.—ORANGE, N. J., RESidences on the mountain side, ridge at Montrose, brick church, for sale and rent. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Duncan & Sherman's Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEgant residence, fronting on Newark Bay, in the City of Bayonne, N. J., twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, forty trains daily, situated ten minutes' walk from the station, and commanding a water view from a beautifully-terraced and shaded bank, of some thirteen miles. The grounds comprise six acres, with a front of 440 feet on the Bay, with substantial sea-wall and sand-beach beyond, extensive lawns well shaded with forest and evergreen trees, solidly graveled drives and flagged walks, great abundance and choice varieties of pears, apples, cherries, quinces and strawberries, &c., probably the best-fruited place in New-Jersey; a cold grapery, foreign varieties, yielding 1,500 pounds a season, and an extensive garden, asparagus-bed, &c. The dwelling is 52 feet square, modern in style, with piazzas on all sides, contains sixteen rooms, with all the improvements. Everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most attractive and comfortable description. Photograph can be seen by applying to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Charles W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience, water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination; price $15,000. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 62 William-st., or N. ORR, No. 82 John-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 42d-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.

Also,

Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $2,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 11 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$8,000; part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 13 by 31 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT WOODSBURG, LONG ISLand, (the Summer resort of Long Island,) lots 25x100, or plots, at moderate prices and on liberal terms; parties desiring to locate for the Summer months or build cottages for their own occupation are invited to examine this pleasant and desirable location; only sixteen miles from Brooklyn by South-side Railroad. Maps and full particulars of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 100x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COUNTRY HOME—FORTY-FIVE minutes from Wall-st.; all the conveniences; forty-four trains each way daily; will be sold at a great sacrifice and on easy terms.
GEO. B. STEARNS, No. 118 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS, STATEN ISLAND.—Forty-eight acres, fine location for hotel or cottages, for sale with building loan. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

A GOOD FARM AND A FINE COUNTRY residence, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Houses and Lots.

To let or for sale at Bayonne, Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Roselle, Cranford, Westfield, Fanwood, Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Somerville, Raritan, North Branch, Clinton, Bloomsburg and Philipsburg.
A. D. HOPE, No. 110 Liberty-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

TO LET, FURNISHED, the splendid residence known as the Saportas Mansion. The house has about fifteen rooms; a magnificent view of the lake, five acres of land, boat-house, ice-house, &c. For terms apply to the LAKE MAHOPAC IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 5 Day-st., Room No. 2.

$300.—WILL RENT TILL APRIL, 1872—A new French-roof house, with barn for four horses, and carriage-house, garden of one acre attached, all planted. House contains eight commodious rooms; is elegantly furnished inside. The buildings are all new, and in the best order. Grounds high and pleasantly located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty-five minutes from foot of Liberty-st. and three minutes' drive from depot.
Apply at Room No. 19, No. 29 Park-row, or at store of SIDNEY BAYLES & SON, Westfield, N. J.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT AND SPACIOUS house, late the residence of John Raynor, Esq.; fifteen minutes' walk from the railroad and steamboats; spacious flower, fruit and vegetable garden; also, stable, carriage, cow-house and pasture-meadow, in all three acres; will be let in whole or in part. Inquire of ROBERT SANFORD, No. 29 North Hamilton-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, UNTIL May next, a handsomely furnished house and grounds, with carriage-house, &c. The house contains nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., FURNISHED or unfurnished, modern style, containing sixteen rooms, bath-room, water, furnace, gas throughout; pleasantly situated on corner; carriage-house; convenient to depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, a very fine and commodious house, with gas-fixtures, cornices, &c., located in West 12th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., for two months from July 8, a large stone house, furnished, with every convenience. Address Box No. 88 Inglewood P. O.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FURnished house, with stable and ground, located very pleasantly; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to B. W. MERRIAM, No. 577 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TWO LARGE AND THREE SMALL offices to let in the new Marquand Buildings, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., terms moderate. Apply in the building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A POLICEMAN AND HIS wife, with no children, to take care of a house for the Summer months. Call or address No. 18 South 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECORATION DAY,
TUESDAY, May 30, 1871.
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
Donations of Flowers, Plants, and Money solicited. Orations, Poems and Music at Academy of Music in the evening. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the public offices, at "Head-quarter Tent," 14th-st. and Union-square, and at the door of the Academy on the 30th. All surplus funds to be donated to the "Union Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans."
C. R. MACDONALD, Chairman General Committee.
F. B. FARMER, Chairman Executive Committee.
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, Chairman Finance Committee.
JOHN W. MARSHALL, Treasurer, No. 744 Broadway.
FRANK M. CLARK, Secretary.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 698 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COAL.

John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 tons of Scranton Coal, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

550 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND FIFTEEN NEWLY-FINISHED HOUSES AT WHITESTONE, L. I.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,
THURSDAY, JUNE 1, BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Beautifully situated on high ground, commanding magnificent views of the East River and Long Island Sound.

Also, fifteen new cottages within five minutes' walk of the depot, on finished avenues, which are already sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized and paid for. Thirty trains daily on the best equipped and managed railroad in the country. Two steam-boats land daily at Whitestone. The houses were built by Elmendorf and Scofield in the best style, and contain furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas-pipes, stationary tubs, bath-room, and water-closets. Each house has ten rooms, marble mantels, grates, and registers. The taxes are limited by charter one-half of one per cent. This is the first opportunity afforded where such extensive improvements have been made and paid for. The great accessibility of this property to our City, the salubrity and great beauty of the country, and the vast improvements now being made by the proprietors of the tract offer inducements for suburban residences never before presented to our citizens. Terms most favorable. Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½ o'clock on the day of sale.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.,
B. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,
will sell
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871,
at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of
ISAAC DYCKMAN,
deceased, over
500 LOTS ON BROADWAY
and contiguous streets and avenues, being the remaining part of
THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD
and comprising toward
ONE HUNDRED ACRES.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
LAST SALE OF THE
DYCKMAN ESTATE.
TITLE PERFECT.
SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 128 Nassau-st.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.
ON TO RICHMOND
BY BOAT AND SPECIAL TRAIN.
GRAND SUBURBAN SALE.
350 SPLENDID LOTS AT RICHMOND PARK, NEW-DORP STATION, STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
JOHNSON & MILLER
WILL POSITIVELY SELL AT AUCTION, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, RICHMOND PARK,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871,
350 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.
The property is splendidly situated on the well-known Richmond Road, nearly equidistant between New-Dorp Station and the Court-house. It adjoins the parsonage grounds of the Episcopal Church. Streets are all graded. Every lot is ready for immediate use. Splendid music will be provided. Lunch furnished before the sale.
Commodious tent for shelter from the elements.
HOW TO GO FROM NEW-YORK TO GREAT RICHMOND PARK SALE.
Take Staten Island Ferry-boat from foot of Whitehall-st., Wednesday morning, May 31, at 11 o'clock; leave boat at Vanderbilt Landing, step on cars, ride to New-Dorp Station, from thence follow band of music to the Park. Free excursion tickets by steam-boat and railroad to the ground. Terms easy. Maps, free passes and full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF VALUABLE LOTS AND PLOTS
on the
WILLIS-ST. TRACT,
PATERSON, N. J.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871,
at 2 o'clock P. M.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
A. DERROM.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION,
BY STEAM-BOAT AND RAILROAD,
with splendid lunch and unrivaled music,
ALL FOR NOTHING.
Pleasure and Profit.
All who desire to secure a pleasant home within one hour of New-York City Hall, in a locality proverbial for health, are invited to attend
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT RICHMOND PARK SALE,
AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1871,
on the premises, half way between New-Dorp and Richmond, Staten Island. Boat will leave foot of Whitehall-st., via Staten Island Ferry, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale.
Free passes at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, May 29, and following EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a large assortment of VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS; also a choice assortment of LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS; a very rare collection of OPERAS, FULL SCORE AND MUSIC; a few rare AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 24th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 2d day of June, 1871, at 12 M., at No. 271 Broadway, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, sell the personal property of the bankrupt above named, consisting of cigars, tobacco, &c., &c.—Dated May 24, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room No. 55 East 13th-st., about fifteen loads of furniture from a storage warehouse, comprising a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, 70 rich carpets and oil-cloths, china and glassware, about 50 best hair mattresses, 10 dozen cane-seat chairs, &c. The carpets will be sold about 2 o'clock; three elegant pianos at 1 o'clock.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 27, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 46 North River:
1,812 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
5,917 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing per steamship *Nebraska*.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.
PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. R. FLANAGAN,
Executors.
ap29-lawбmSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.
ISAAC L. KIP,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Executors.
n26-lawбmS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MUNCRIEF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 91 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1870.
d10-lawбmS* THEODORE ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUKE HEMENWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHAS. LANIER, No. 27 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of December, 1870.
MARY C. HEMENWAY,
CHARLES LANIER,
Administratrix and Administrator of Luke Hemenway, deceased. d17-lawбmSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Isaac Hendrix, No. 210 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1870.
ISAAC HENDRIX, Executor.
JULIA F. VALENTINE, Executrix.
d24-lawбmS*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.
The Sheriff of Westchester County, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, will positively sell at public auction, without reserve,
On SATURDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
400 CHOICE LOTS,
Situated at the depot at
MAMARONECK.

The Mamaroneck and White Plains Boulevard, 100 feet wide, runs through the property. The lots on Winfield-av., the main thoroughfare of Mamaroneck, are all desirable for business purposes.

Mamaroneck, one of the principal stations on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, is only twenty miles from New-York City. The property lies in full view of the depot. The streets are opened, and the lots are ready for improvement.

For the accommodation of all classes of buyers, the property will be sold in
SINGLE LOTS AND SMALL PARCELS.
THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention is called to the fact that NO LIMIT CAN BE PLACED ON THE PROPERTY, AS IT MUST BE SOLD TO SATISFY MORTGAGES, under the decree of the Court. Purchasers may therefore bid with the utmost confidence, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation or restriction.

TO MEN OF MODERATE MEANS, CLERKS, MECHANICS and others, or to capitalists seeking investments, this sale offers rare inducements, as from its location on the main highways, in such close proximity to the depot, it must surely and rapidly rise in value.

Remember, this is the only property near the depot suitable for business purposes.

Take trains at New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 9 or 11¼ A. M. on the day of sale.

TERMS—TEN PER CENT. AND THE AUCTIONEER'S FEE ON DAY OF SALE, AND THE BALANCE IN THIRTY DAYS.

Maps may be obtained of ROBERT H. BRUNDAGE, Esq., Sheriff, at White Plains; at Summer's Hotel, opposite the depot; or at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
SECOND ABSOLUTE SALE OF
200 BUILDING PLOTS
ON THE HEIGHTS OF
RUTHERFURD PARK,
Between two broad-gauge double-track railroads, ten miles (forty minutes) from Broadway, New-York,
TUESDAY, MAY 30.
SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on FIVE YEARS' time.
Special train, Erie Railroad, from foot of Chambers and 23d sts., at 11½ A. M.
Get maps and free passes from auctioneers.
Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 542 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIFTH-AVENUE—House and lot (leasehold) No. 542 5th-av., west side, between 45th and 46th sts.; house 25x60 feet, four stories, brown stone, high stoop, in good order, and contains every convenience; lot 100 feet; lease has ten years to run, with two renewals of twenty-one years each; present ground rent, $800 per annum and taxes; possession on delivery of the deed; $20,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps and permits at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, MAY 30, AT 12 M., AT EXchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FOURTEENTH WARD PROPERTY, BELONGING TO ESTATE OF HENRY TICE, DECEASED.
MULBERRY-STREET—Premises No. 182, east side, between Broome and Spring sts., 25x100, with three houses. Terms cash.

John H. Austen, Auctioneer.
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., REAL Estate Brokers and Auctioneers, will sell at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property, real and personal, of the Long's Peak Mining Company, of New-York, situated in Ward District, Colorado. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 120 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

BROOKS.

Perfect fitting and elegant BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Children. The largest assortment of fine work in the City at low prices.

NEW STORE, NEW STYLES.

BROOKS,
NO. 575 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
NEW STORE, NO. 1,196 BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.

WILLISTON, KNIGHT & CO.,
74 and 76 Worth-St.
WILLISTON'S COMBED SEA ISLAND
TRADE **"C.S.I."** MARK.
SIX-CORD SPOOL THREAD.
SOLD BY THE LEADING JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
A new and very splendid assortment of INDIA GOODS at No. 823 Broadway, corner 12th-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' Turbans, Sailor Hats, Dress Bonnets, this day, half price; Straw Hats, real Lace Bonnets, Crape Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 847 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN National Trust Company of New-York, payable to R. CARTER, Jr., dated Jan. 3, 1871. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the last.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST, of Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, will preach at 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D.D., Rector.—WHITSUNDAY, services as follows: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 10½ A. M., Morning Prayer, Litany with sermon, (Holy Communion;) 7½ P. M., Evening prayer with sermon. At the evening service the Rector, (Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D.,) will preach the second sermon in the course, upon—*The Evils of the Day and their Remedy*. Business men are invited to attend and will be provided with seats.

ST. SACRAMENT ORATORY.—REopening at No. 173 West 22d-st., SATURDAY EVENING, (Whitsun-Eve,) Evening prayer at 8; sermon by Rev. Dr. STEWART, of St. Clement's, Philadelphia. WHITSUNDAY—Solemn celebration at 11 A. M.; sermon by Dr. STEWART. Litany of the Holy Childhood at 4 P. M. Evening prayer at 8; sermon by Rev. J. D. BRADLEY.

MR. JAMES W. HALE WILL DELIVER a lecture on *The Origin, Progress and Present Condition of the Cheap Postage and Express System in the United States*, in the Sunday-school room of St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., for the benefit of its mission work, on MONDAY EVENING, May 29, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Open to visitors daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 3 o'clock; most interesting time from 11 to 2 o'clock. Sunday-school, 2 to 4, followed by singing and addresses. Eight carpenters and skilled workmen needed. Day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW, (Whitsunday,) Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. Confirmation immediately after 3 P. M. All who have been confirmed in this parish are invited to attend either the 7½ or 10½ A. M. service.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. HENRY AYRES.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. MAXWELL; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. L. I. JANES. Anniversary missionary meeting of the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. L. I. JANES, Geo. APPLEGATE and others. Singing by the school.

REV. J. H. PULLMAN WILL GIVE the third of a Course of Lectures to young men at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING. Subject, *The Two Starting Points—Choosing a Business and Choosing a Wife.* Usual service in the MORNING.

DEDICATION.—THE ST. JOHN'S METHOdist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will be dedicated May 28, by Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES. Preaching 10½ A. M. by Bishop JANES, 3 P. M. by Rev. Dr. C. H. FOWLER, of Chicago, 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. T. M. EDDY, of Baltimore.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. Mr. COLES, from Iowa, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, in the EVENING. A sermon to all people generally, and to young people in particular. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. PROF. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., will preach a sermon in behalf of the Episcopal Free Church Reading-room, No. 389 Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 28, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th av., corner of 28th-st. Service to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD CORDIALLY invites the friends of the Institution to visit the children at their new Home, No. 437 East 26th-st., on the AFTERNOONS of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 30 and 31. A refreshment table and other attractions will be provided.

THE WORD OF PROPHECY.—MR. S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Beast and the False Prophet, and Their Approaching Doom.*—Rev. xix., 19, 20.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF THE Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The Doctrine of Sanctification.* All are cordially invited to attend; seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. H. THOMAS, of First-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. F. HURST, D. D., of the North Ohio Conference.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Norfolk-street Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH MORNING 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Gospel Call.* EVENING 7¾, under the auspices of Post Mansfield, G. A. R. Topic—*A Model Soldier.* Seats free.

REV. R. S. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Monthly meeting of the Sunday-school at 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN W. SELLECK WILL preach, as usual, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Twenty-fourth-street M. E. Church, near 8th-av. All are invited. Seats free. A sermon to the young will be given on the third SUNDAY EVENING of each month.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. All who are not settled in any other church home are cordially invited to unite with us in these services.

THE GOSPEL TO THE POOR IN the Free Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and others residing in the lower part of the City are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av. SUNDAY, May 28—Subject: *Fatherhood of God.* Seats free. Public cordially invited. N. B.—This Society will remove June 1, 1871, to Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. GEO. HUBBELL at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free; all are cordially invited.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS holds meetings every SUNDAY, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 722 6th-av., near 42d-st. Mr. A. A. WHEELOCK speaks at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, for one Sunday only.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., (subject—*Christian Watchfulness,*) at 7¾ o'clock. Morning service, 10½ o'clock.

REV. J. C. OAKLEY WILL PREACH AT the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson, near Spring-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½ o'clock; at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Home of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, 42d-st.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—There will be service of Song on SUNDAY EVENING, from 7½ to 8 o'clock, after which Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D., will deliver an address. Seats all free. Come and welcome.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH WILL DEliver his celebrated snow-ball sermon before the Monthly Sunday-school Children's Meeting of the Open Communion Baptist Church, 27th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. by Rev. W. S. CLAPP, of Carmel; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

AT THE THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, TRINity Parish, No. 262 Bowery.—Services on Whit Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD in the evening.

PARIS.—AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE Church on SUNDAY EVENING, May 28, Dr. THOMPSON will deliver an address on *Moral Lessons and Illustrations of Bible Truths, from the Fate of Paris.* Service at 8¼ o'clock. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the Institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; seats all free; strangers invited.

THE OPENING SERVICE OF ST. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey Heights, will be held on SUNDAY NEXT; service at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Rector, Rev. WM. WARDLAW, will preach.

REV. C. C. FOOT WILL PREACH IN the Christian Church, West 28th-st. on SUNDAY. Subject in the morning—*Now to Christ.* Lecture on *Acts* in the evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Rye.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. G. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, near 7th-av., will preach SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, (FREE SEATS,) East 14th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on WHITSUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the evening at 7½. Continuation of sermons on Scripture characters. Subject—John.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of 6th-av. and Broadway. Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Divine service every SABBATH DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—On SUNDAY, May 28, will be celebrated the Great Feast of Whitsunday, with full musical service, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will preach on SUNDAY MORNING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest reference given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman, and good cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker. Best the best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 265 6th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant woman; she is a first-class laundress and has lived in first-class families; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Apply at No. 265 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROugh seamstress, to go to Newport for the Summer; can operate on machine; willing to assist in chamber-work and with children. Call at present employers, No. 28 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a good baker; understands meats, game, soups, &c.; would assist with coarse washing; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 127 West 25th-st.

ALL HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, boarding-houses and private families can get the best of servants at No. 287 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress, or to assist with any other light work, or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 225 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; Hudson River dairy preferred.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as house-keeper in a widower's family or in a hotel; should like to go to Chicago or in the vicinity; the highest reference given and required. Address S. C., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook in a private family; first-class baker; understands all kinds of family cooking; willing to go a short distance in the country; would take charge of a small dairy; best of reference. Call two days at No. 111 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker; understands pastry, game, soups, ice-creams, and making butter if required; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 421 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO PROCURE A situation for a very competent, trustworthy nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children, prefers an infant and bring it up by the bottle. Call at No. 138 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; fully understands the entire care of a baby from birth with the bottle; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 17th-st., Room No. 21.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of pastry, baking, German and American cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house in the country; good City references. Call at No. 268 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; wishes to go to the country; has first-class City references. Can be seen till suited, at No. 38 Hoboken-st., near Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 317 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 313 7th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; a good operator; no objection to chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 16th-st., basement bell.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 117 Norfolk-st.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] position to a lady, or would travel with an invalid; is acquainted with French, and can give [illegible] patience and gentleness, satisfactory references given. Address Mrs. G., Box No. 167 Times Office.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS for all positions capable and trustworthy, can be found at No. 12 Bowery, entrance on 24th [illegible] MRS. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, who is acquainted with all the details of his business, laying out new grounds; none need apply but those wanting a first-class gardener. Can be seen or addressed S. E. W., care of Timothy Ryan, seed-store, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Address E. GILDERSON, No. 649 Myrtle-av., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple to engage in some respectable family; man as coachman and groom, woman as cook; excellent recommendations. Address Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE watchman or detective in a large store by a man of good nerve and character, that has served some time in the London Police; security if required. Address J. N. C., Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an Englishman who understands his business thoroughly, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Address R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a colored man; understands his business thoroughly; good reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address J. J., No. 136 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a single young man lately landed; understands the care and management of horses; no objection to country. Address for three days J. A., feed-store, No. 137 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference. Address O. R., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; is a first-class groom; best of City references; can be well recommended from last employer; has had considerable experience in taking care of first-class horses. Address J. W., Box No. 202 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAN; ONE WHO thoroughly understands the manufacturing of all kinds of coach and furniture varnishes, Japan dryers, &c.; good wages given and steady employment guaranteed. For address inquire of BROWN & GREENE, No. 186 Water-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with references, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE man; must understand the care of hot-house and cow. Apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 238 Broome-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE in a light and profitable business paying from $4 to $6 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 158 Bleecker-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PARLANT BIEN sa langue, sachant faire les robes et les chapeaux, désire se placer comme femme de chambre; ou donnera de bons renseignements. Adresser S. D., No. 207 5th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HARENBURG & HUCHTING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Frederick Harenburg, who will sign in liquidation.
F. HARENBURG,
JOHN W. HUCHTING.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the name of WILLIAM EBBITT & CO. and EBBITT & CRANEY, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the old firm will be settled and the business continued by WILLIAM EBBITT.
WM. EBBITT,
ALBERT H. CRANEY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.

PERSONAL.

STRAYED FROM THE NEW-YORK Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, on Saturday, May 20, ABRAM VAN WYCK, a deaf-mute of Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y. Eyes bright and black; complexion clear; height about four feet; clothes gray mixed; last seen at New-Brunswick, N. J. Supposed to be making his way to Philadelphia. Any information concerning him will be gratefully acknowledged by ISAAC LEWIS PEET, Principal.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.
NEW-YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMSHIPS.
THE BEST AND FASTEST IN THE WORLD.
Sailing every Wednesday from New-York, and Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. Murray, Wednesday, June 7, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. Williams, Wednesday, June 14, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Capt. Richardson, Wednesday, June 21, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Capt. Kennedy, Wednesday, June 28, at 7 A. M.
And every succeeding WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from Pier 45 North River, New-York, 55 minutes.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, including wines and stewards fee.....$100
Second cabin, including wines and stewards fee.....$60
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Infants, $10 currency.
Passengers booked at through rates to all parts of America, Europe, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Exchange bought and sold.
Drafts issued payable on demand in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
For passage or further information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

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Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
GLASGOW AND PROVIDENCE.
Cabin passage, $80 currency. Steerage passage, $30 currency. Passengers booked at low rates to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, economically and cheaply as by any other route.
The new iron steamers "ANCHORIA," "CITY OF ANTWERP," "CITY OF BOSTON," "CITY OF LONDON," "CITY OF NEW-YORK," "CITY OF PARIS," "CITY OF QUEBEC," "CITY OF WASHINGTON," "ETNA," "ETNA," "STATE OF GEORGIA," "STATE OF NEBRASKA," "STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA," "VICTORIA," "VICTORIA," "WYOMING," "WYOMING," "ANCHORIA," "ANCHORIA," "CITY OF BOSTON," "CITY OF BOSTON," "CITY OF BRUSSELS," "CITY OF BRUSSELS," "CITY OF LONDON," "CITY OF LONDON," "CITY OF NEW-YORK," "CITY OF NEW-YORK," "CITY OF PARIS," "CITY OF PARIS," "CITY OF QUEBEC," "CITY OF QUEBEC," "CITY OF WASHINGTON," "CITY OF WASHINGTON," "ETNA," "ETNA," "STATE OF GEORGIA," "STATE OF GEORGIA," "STATE OF NEBRASKA," "STATE OF NEBRASKA," "STATE OF PENNSYLVANI

FOSTER SENTENCED.

His Execution to Take Place on the Fourteenth of July.

HOW HE RECEIVED HIS DOOM.

Address of Judge Cardozo to the Prisoner.

The Motion for a Stay of Proceedings Deferred.

Further Particulars Concerning the Finding of the Jury.

Yesterday morning William Foster, convicted of the murder of Mr. Avery D. Putnam in the first degree, was formally sentenced. The public interest in the case did not appear to have in the least diminished, and the culminating scene in the drama created even a greater amount of attention than any of its previous phases. Long ere the hour for the opening of the Court the entire building was crowded to its utmost capacity to accommodate [illegible] even the streets outside the Court, from which a view of Foster could be obtained on his entrance in custody of the Police, were filled with an anxious and expectant multitude. The general arrangements to avoid over-crowding, which had been observed since the commencement of the trial, were rigidly carried out, and the Court-room was only moderately filled by a respectable and intelligent audience. Shortly after 10 o'clock Judge Cardozo, pale and haggard-looking, and evidently aware of the responsibility of his position, entered the Court, Judge Garvin, Judge Stuart and the other counsel engaged in the case making their appearance almost simultaneously. The prisoner's wife arrived early, and about 10½ Foster was brought in in the custody of the Deputy Sheriffs. He looked paler and more care-worn than on the previous day, and did not attempt to hide the anxiety which overpowered him. When asked in the usual manner what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, he burst into tears, and with a spasmodic effort denied having any intention to murder Mr. Putnam, alleging that drunkenness was the cause of the crime. Sentence was then pronounced as given below. Foster was immediately afterward handed into the custody of the Sheriff and remanded again to the Tombs, where he will remain until the 14th of July next when he will be executed.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Garvin said: If the Court please, I move now that, in accordance with the verdict rendered by the jury, of guilty of murder in the first degree, the Court now proceed to pronounce the sentence of the law upon William Foster for the murder of Avery D. Putnam.

Judge Stuart—My learned associate and myself had purposed to move in arrest of judgment before your Honor, but in consulting the case of the People vs. Appel, with which you are familiar, we are satisfied this Court has not the power to afford any relief to this unfortunate man under the present circumstances of the case and in his present condition, and the motion if favorably entertained and indeed granted, would only work some little delay, bringing no benefit to the prisoner and perhaps no justice to the people. We therefore have concluded not to submit that motion to your Honor this morning, but to rely upon our writ of error, and as we know, and your Honor knows, we can take no action in that direction until after judgment is pronounced. For these reasons we are compelled to forego the course I have suggested, and now readily and willingly, and with great humility, await the judgment of the Court.

The prisoner was then asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him.

Foster, (in violent grief)—I had been drinking a great deal that day and night. I had no intention of killing Mr. Putnam: I did not know at the time what I was doing.

Judge Cardozo then proceeded to pass sentence. He said:

"I have no wish by any words of mine to increase the anguish of your present situation. Yours was a frightful crime, and you are to expiate it, so far as this world is concerned, by a fearful doom, not only in vindication of our outraged laws, but as a terrible warning to the [illegible] which it will be well for them to heed, to desist from deeds of violence and blood. The public excitement which your crime produced [illegible] from the temple of justice, and you have had a calm, patient trial, in which every point of any doubt has been ruled in your favor. Counsel most learned and faithful have urged every thing which ability and zeal could suggest in your behalf. A most intelligent and impartial jury, substantially of your own selection, have been your triers. But the case was too clear for human effort, almost even for hope. Influenced, doubtless, only by that tenderness which right-minded men generally feel in respect to life, the jury have recommended you to mercy. That belongs only to the Executive, but let me caution you against a too fondly indulged hope that your life may be spared. Rather let me admonish you to prepare through the instrumentality of the religious faith in which you were educated to meet the dread change that awaits you. It is not likely that human mercy will be accorded to you. Appeal speedily to Him who is all-merciful. The solemn duty only remains for me to declare the sentence which the law prescribes. It is that you, William Foster, be taken hence to jail, and there on the 14th day of July next be hanged by the neck until you are dead. May God have mercy upon your soul."

The prisoner was then removed.

HOW THE VERDICT WAS REACHED.

It has been ascertained, beyond the fact that the jury in the Foster case stood ten for murder in the first degree when they went into their room on Wednesday, that the entire twelve were unanimous in the opinion that Foster killed Putnam with a premeditated design to take life. They arrived at this conclusion by a simple course of reasoning. They considered that the weapon used was of a deadly character; that Foster formed the design when he asked the driver if he had a hook; that he [illegible] when Mr. Putnam was leaving the car, he went around the vehicle, instead of [illegible] his victim, and struck the blow from behind, doing the deed with deliberation and in the estimation of the jury, with pure malice. These facts being shown to their satisfaction, there was but one other question to consider, and that was how to apply the law. The sections of the statutes relating to the two grades of the offense—murder in the first and second degrees—which had been given them in the charge of the Court, they well and distinctly remembered, and having found that malice and premeditation existed, they could not do otherwise than find a verdict of murder in the first degree. The two jurymen who initially dissented did so purely from motives of humanity. They dreaded to be the instruments of sending Foster to a felon's grave, and sought to find some way of escape. But it was impossible. The law prescribed the penalty for the crimes which, in their estimation, were clearly proven. They all united in a recommendation to mercy, willing to give Foster the last chance for his life by an appeal to the Executive. The verdict, as it stands recorded, was agreed upon by the jury at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. They waited until 10 o'clock, in the expectation that the Court would send for them. Then one of their number suggested that the Court did not sit until 10½ o'clock, and half an hour more was spent in silence. At last they sent to the Judge, asking if he would send for them. [illegible] agreed, when the Judge requested them to wait until the prisoner should be sent for, so that it was about 11 o'clock before the verdict was delivered. The defense, in the estimation of the jury, was nothing. The prosecution proved all the facts which the defendant's counsel virtually admitted, all that had been shown on the part of the people. The only point the defense sought to make was that the deceased had not been properly treated, and that he might have recovered, but those "twelve silent witnesses"—the fragments of Mr. Putnam's skull—banished all theories on this point. The fact that Foster was drunk was only incidentally brought out, and no attempt was made on the part of the defense to show the grade of intoxication at the time the blows were struck. The summing up of the case on the part of defendant's counsel was wearying to the jury, but they were compelled to suffer the infliction of a two-hours' speech from the associate counsel after Judge Stuart had said all that seemed to be necessary, and had concluded by begging for a verdict of murder in the second degree as the highest crime of which the prisoner was guilty.

It is now probable that Judge Stuart will draw up as strong an appeal as possible for presentation to the Governor, and that he will [illegible] to procure the signatures of the jury to it. They have already recommended Foster to mercy, and cannot well decline to sign the appeal, but it may not have the desired effect. The Governor is known to be inflexible in such matters, as was shown in the case of Real, where great provocation is alleged to have existed for the commission of the crime; and it is now believed that, considering the state of public sentiment in this case of Foster, he will not grant the Executive clemency.

It is said that the argument on the bill of exceptions which Judge Stuart is preparing cannot by any possibility be heard at the General Term of the Supreme Court, which sits in June, and that therefore the case will have to go over until the Fall—if a stay of proceedings be granted. It was the prevailing impression while Judge Stuart was engaged in selecting a jury, that delays were interposed for the purpose of putting the case over beyond the June General Term of the Court. In the event of the stay of proceedings being granted, the argument will be heard on the bill of exceptions before the General Term in November, and thence an appeal will be taken if a decision adverse to the prisoner is made—to the Court of last resort; so that final judgment may not be had before December or January. But Judge Cardozo may refuse to grant a stay of proceedings, as it is a matter of discretion in the Oyer and Terminer, and if the stay should also be refused by the other Judges of the district, and by the June General Term, the condemned would be executed, even while his case was practically pending in the upper Courts.

THE CAPTURED ROUGHS.

Edwards and Collins at Police Head-quarters and the Tombs—They Are Committed for Trial at the Special Sessions This Morning.

The fraternity of roughs has rarely been in a more disturbed condition than it was on the reception of the news that the noted bruisers Billy Edwards and Tim Collins had been captured by the Police immediately upon their return to the City from the prize-fight on Long Island, and were locked up at Police Head-quarters. As it was understood that they would be taken before Justice Dowling at an early hour, hundreds of the short-haired and bullet-headed gathered at the Tombs Police Court to learn the fate of their idols. Justice Dowling was greatly annoyed by the crowds filling his Court, and when presently a noted criminal lawyer made inquiries as to what disposition had been made of the prize-fighters, the Magistrate said that they had not been brought before him, and he supposed that they had been sent before Justice McQuade. This announcement had the desired effect of clearing the room of the roughs, who rushed away, and by all sorts of conveyances, but principally by street-cars, sought the quiet suburban Court at Harlem, only to find that nothing was known there of the subjects of their search.

Meantime the bruisers had remained in their cells at Police Head-quarters, the lions of the hour. Hundreds of persons sought interviews with them, and the development of a morbid curiosity to see two illiterate youths whose sole merit was proficiency in the art of pummeling, was something marvelous. Edwards and Collins occupied adjoining rooms, and received all comers with the dignity becoming their temporary importance. Both were battered, bruised, disfigured, repulsive in appearance, and could not be mistaken for other than the brutes they are. At noon they were removed from their cells and in charge of Capt. Irving, Detectives Dunn, Kelso and Finne, were taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. Being recognized, hundreds of urchins and loafers gathered about them, and Capt. Irving could only escape the multitude eager to gaze upon the disfigured roughs by taking refuge in a Bleecker-street car. They were thus got into the examination-room attached to the Tombs Police Court without being followed by a crowd of admirers. On the contrary no one was present but the Magistrate, Superintendent Kelso, the prisoners, the witnesses against them, the officers, and the reporters. The proceedings were brief and informal. An affidavit was made by Edward Delogue, of No. 187 Chrystie-street, John Madden, No. 136 East Twenty-eighth-street, and James McKenna, No. 126 West Twenty-fourth-street, that Edwards and Collins had been engaged as principals in a prize-fight within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and that they had secretly left the City of New-York for the purpose of engaging therein. The prisoners were then committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail each, for their appearance for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, this morning. The witnesses were immediately served with subpoenas, and were also required to give bonds in $1,000 each for their attendance, to testify in the case.

Thomas McAlpine, one of the umpires of the recent prize-fight, was arrested, late last night, and locked up at Police Head-quarters.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings—Important Paper from the Chamber of Commerce.

The third day's session of the Insurance Convention was held yesterday at the office of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Mr. A. A. Low, Chairman of a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, read a communication from that Committee. The Committee expressed their appreciation of the importance of the objects of the Convention, and urged the enactment of such laws as would secure safety to the insured with the least inconvenience to the companies. The possibility of great conflagrations occurring in this and other large cities was alluded to, and the necessity of having fire insurance companies rest upon a firm basis, was dwelt upon. Fire companies were liable to be broken up by the disasters of a single day, while life companies were not subject to such calamities. For this reason the Committee confined their attention to the subject of insurance against fire. It was urged that the public safety required that companies should not transact business in a State, when their funds were locked up in other States, and various other suggestions were offered for the consideration of the Convention. The report was signed by A. A. Low, Jonathan Sturges, S. B. Chittenden, M. K. Jesup and John Taylor Johnston.

Resolutions were read from the National Board of Underwriters to the effect that the interests of the public required clear and concise reports of the condition of all fire insurance companies and an uniformity of forms and re[illegible].

A report was read from the Accidental Insurance Company, setting forth that the same uniformity of public supervision should be extended to those companies. They hoped that the day was not far distant when contracts of insurance will be regarded in the same light as all other [illegible] of commercial contracts.

Mr. Elizur Wright, of Massachusetts, read a paper on "The Test of Solvency in Life Insurance." In considering the solvency of a company, he said, the following points should be taken into account:

1. The present assets. 2. The actual premiums receivable. 3. The rate of interest that may be expected. 4. The rate of mortality. 5. The range of the [illegible] the average claim will be more or less than the average policy. 6. The pro[illegible] policy claims. 7. The [illegible]

The Convention then adjourned until today.

[illegible] Osborne instituted an investigation in reference to the claim put forward by F. O. Esmond for the information in the Radcliffe diamond smuggling case. Esmond and Justice were examined. They agreed in stating that the arrest was produced by the information of Esmond, and that Col. Whitely promised him not only immunity from punishment, but also recompense as a Government witness. On the occasion of their interview, they said, Whitely stated he would realize [illegible] by the arrest. The case is still on.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A writ of habeas corpus in the case of Edwin H. Curtis, an enlisted soldier of the United States Army, who claims to be a minor, was returnable before Judge McCunn in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday. The petitioner, with his squad, had left for the General Depot in Pennsylvania before the writ was served. The officer's return, that the petitioner was not in his custody, was therefore accepted as satisfactory and the writ discharged.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, the case of Dorman vs. Mitchell having been called, Mr. Coudert, who appeared on one side, objected to George W. Niles, the attorney opposed, appearing, on the ground that twenty-five years ago he was convicted of a felony and disbarred. Mr. Niles produced a pardon from the Governor at the time of his liberation, and gave other explanations. The Judge adjourned the further hearing until next week.

A regular meeting of the members of the New-York Liberal Club was held last evening, at Plimpton Hall, corner of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets. Mr. Walter C. Lyman read an interesting paper entitled "A New System of Dramatic Expression," explanatory of the relation existing between the mind and the different organs of the body, and showing the effect which the action of the former produced in the formation and general appearance of the frame.

Coroner Young was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the remains of August Franchant, a native of France, who resided at No. 113 West Nineteenth-street. Deceased, some time since, betrayed symptoms of insanity, and was taken to Bloomingdale Asylum, but after a time, being supposed to be restored, was dis[illegible] to the home of a friend in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, where he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor during one of the paroxysms of his malady.

The Metropolitan Gas Company insists upon the right to lay gas-pipe in Central Park, connecting the west side with the main in Fifth-avenue. The Park Commissioners deny it, and [illegible] in charge of a gang of men who commenced laying pipe for the Gas Company in the Central Park [illegible] Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and was adjourned for two weeks. It is a test case.

Old umbrella vendors are regarded as capital judges of barometrical changes. They can tell with almost as much accuracy as an astronomer when a heavy rain-storm is expected, and they take advantage of their knowledge to do a profitable business. When a severe shower visits the City they appear in the streets with magical celerity, carrying bundles of second-hand umbrellas ready for use.

The closing lecture of the course, on the "History and Æsthetics of Architecture," was delivered last evening by P. B. Wight, Esq. The history of architecture was illustrated by illuminated photographs of the best specimens of the various schools of architecture, beginning with the Egyptian.

The building of the great Central Railroad depot on the block bounded by Lexington and Madison avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third streets, is now progressing with great rapidity. Tradesmen in the vicinity are already making preparations for a rush of business on the completion of the structure.

Thursday morning an explosion of a boiler occurred at the sugar refinery of Brunjes, Ockershausen & Co., Nos. 464, 466, 468 and 470 Washington-street, by which Diedrich Kruse, a workman in the refinery, who lived at No. 535 Greenwich-street, received injuries about the upper part of the body from which he died yesterday.

A complimentary entertainment to the children of the Nursery Department of Randall's Island was given yesterday evening in the chapel of the institution. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Ganson N. Fuller, John Straiten, Chas. Place and Alderman Jacob M. Gerry.

The steam-boat *Daniel Drew*, of the Albany day line, in charge of Capt. Wm. H. Peck—who resumes his position on the Hudson—will make the first passage for the season on Wednesday, May 31, followed on Thursday by the *Vibbard*, in command of the veteran Capt. Hitchcock.

The body of a female infant was found yesterday morning, in front of No. 170 Elm-street, by Officer Hunter, of the Fourteenth Precinct. It was tastily dressed in white muslin and wrapped in an apron. It was sent to the Morgue.

Coroner Young held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Catharine Curtis, aged fifty-nine years, who was run over on the 18th inst., at the corner of Broadway and Reade-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

On Thursday last Mr. Bergh received a visit from a lady, who said: "Mr. Bergh, I am worth $18,000, and I have come to bestow it all by will on your Society—oblige me by preparing the necessary papers." The papers were duly prepared.

The annual concert of the Scandinavians of New-York will be given in the Lutheran Church in Twenty-second-street, Rev. Abel Walter, to-morrow night. Ole Bull will be present and perform on his favorite instrument.

The preparations for Monday's Grand Peace Celebration, by the Germans on Staten Island, are complete. Several societies from New-York and New-Jersey will join in the display.

Officer Conlin, of the Sixth Precinct, last evening created intense excitement in the neighborhood of City Hall-place by pursuing, clubbing and finally shooting a dog he supposed to be mad.

At 6 o'clock this morning the wandering Blossoms will land at the Thirtieth-street Depot, where they will be received by members of the Blossom Club and other friends and be escorted to their homes.

The Female Art Reception of the Cooper Union takes place next Monday, at 8 P. M.; the Male Art Reception, Tuesday, at 8 P. M., and the Annual Commencement, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

Irish Democratic Union Clubs Nos. 2 and 3 met last night and resolved to attend the coming meeting at the Cooper Institute, to protest against the treaty with England.

Music at Central Park today, at 3½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The body of an unknown man was picked up in the water off the Atlantic Dock, yesterday morning, by a boatman, who immediately informed the Coroner of the fact, and demanded $3, the usual legal fee for such service. The Coroner, however, refused to pay, whereupon the boatman promptly returned to the dock and set the body once more afloat. This difficulty arose from the fact that the Supervisor at Large refuses to make any allowance for the finding of bodies, and the Coroners refuse to pay it out of their own inquest fees.

Mr. Patrick Gilmore, the well-known music director, was by order of Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, arrested yesterday morning for a debt of $120, owed to another musician named Carl Eisner. The account had been standing since 1868. After a short hearing Mr. Gilmore, by the advice of his counsel, compromised the matter, and was then set at liberty.

Since the failure of the property-owners of Montague-street to obtain a permanent injunction restraining the city from collecting the assessments for the repavement of that thoroughfare, a general disposition has been shown by the owners of real estate to abandon the contest and pay their taxes.

Elijah A. Cramer made application in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to get possession of his five children from his wife, on the ground that she is addicted to drinking and other evil habits. The Court issued an order requiring the presence of the mother and children today.

At an early hour yesterday morning the two-story frame dwelling of Mr. C. R. Atwater, at the corner of Evergreen-avenue and Madison-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $400. The flames are believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Frederick Hilkemeir, engineer, residing at No. 48 Morrell-street, Eastern District, had ten of his teeth knocked out and two ribs broken by a runaway horse, at a late hour on Thursday night.

LONG ISLAND.

John Seaman was arraigned, last evening, before Justice Hamilton, charged with deserting his wife, Julia. Both John and Julia are of African descent, and the interest taken by the colored people of Flushing is immense. Complaint was also made against a colored lady styled Hannah Blair, who, it is alleged, has threatened Julia. When the so-called Hannah Blair was put upon the stand, the Court, District-Attorney and audience were astonished to hear that her name was Mrs. Hannah Seaman, and she was the wife of the prisoner. The [illegible] in Court were too much, and the case was adjourned for a further hearing.

Yesterday morning the harness-shop of Edward Correll, on Main-street, Flushing, was entered by burglars, and a large amount of valuable stock, including a number of whips, stolen. The burglars gained an entrance by means of the rear door, the key of which was turned by nippers. Blankets were found spread upon the floor, as if they intended to remove a large amount of loose material, partially-finished stock, &c. It is thought they were frightened before the work was completed.

On account of the difficulty in inducing any one to accept the office of Overseer of Highways for Hempstead, the Commissioners of Highways for that town have been compelled to suspend operations. The office, it is understood, has been offered to a dozen different persons, all of whom politely declined the honor.

The ordinances in relation to excise matters of Long Island City were amended by the Common Council at their last meeting. As amended, a clerk for the Commission, who will also be clerk for the Mayor, is allowed, at a salary of $600.

On Thursday evening a bar-room disturbance occurred in Schneider's Park, Astoria, in which the bar-tender was dangerously injured from a blow in the head, received at the hands of Wm. Keebach, who was arrested.

The fare on the Hunter's Point and Astoria cars will be reduced again to seven cents, the increased fare—ten cents—not bringing in as much per car as was received before.

A man named Donahue was last evening examined by Justice Hamilton, of Flushing, charged by one Mrs. Smith with an attempted outrage. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Board of Assessors of Long Island City have organized by the election of Edwin Mills as President and John Quinn Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY.

Col. Dudley S. Gregory, Jr., and Messrs. Thomas Murphy and John Bradley had a narrow escape from a terrible death, yesterday, while attending the testing of the fire-alarm telegraph in Jersey City. The party had arrived at No. 3 Engine-house, when, before the engineer finished his examination of the ball, the weights controlling it, weighing about 3,700 pounds, became detached and fell through the tower to the ground, almost grazing the persons of the gentlemen, who were so petrified with fear that they could not move for several minutes.

Two immigrant swindlers named George Seymour and James Wilson, were arrested at the Erie Railway depot yesterday, while attempting to work at their nefarious business. On their persons were found several "checks" for amounts varying from hundreds to thousands, also a supply of $20 gold pieces which they were very solicitous to exchange with the immigrants for their equivalent in greenbacks. The accused will have a hearing today.

The trial of Denis McGrotty for the killing of Robert Hartmann, at Lafayette, upward of a year since, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of acquittal. This is the second trial for McGrotty, the jury having disagreed on the previous one last Summer. Mr. Leon Abbott defended the prisoner. The latter was warmly greeted by his many friends on leaving the Court.

One of the night watchmen employed at the Central Railroad Depot, states that early yesterday morning he obtained a pretty distinct view of a river pirate rifling a box of goods on the pier. He drew his revolver and fired, but he reached his boat ahead of the watchman, in which were seven companions. He thinks he wounded the pirate, as he could hear him groan for a long distance.

A terrible blasting accident occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Passaic, on Thursday. The blast failed to explode as expected, and the men approached to examine it, when it suddenly exploded, killing instantly one of the men, a Hollander, tearing his head from his body, and seriously injuring others of the party.

Early yesterday morning, a miserable-looking man named Peter McIntosh, entered the Third Police Precinct of Jersey City, and said he was Gen. Grant on a mission, canvassing for re-election. On examining his person, a stab wound was discovered on the breast, which he said he injured while looking for an insect he swallowed.

Late on Thursday evening, a fisherman named Ira W. Pierson, residing in the township of Whippany, near Morristown, was accidentally drowned in the Whippany River, by stepping into a deep hole of which he was unaware. It is supposed he also got entangled in the net which he was hauling.

Another destructive fire is reported in South Jersey. It commenced in Oyster Creek, below Tom's River, and swept northward for ten miles, burning a space of five miles in width. Seven thousand acres of wooded land were burned over, and no estimate can be made of the loss, which is exceedingly heavy.

The Montclair Railway is being pushed with great rapidity. The contractors are to have [illegible] a month, in addition to their contract, for every month they have the work completed before the 1st of December.

The body of Mr. Isaac Van Ness was found hanging in his barn at Fairfield, Passaic County, yesterday morning. Deceased was a young man, prospering in business, and no cause is assigned for the act.

An insane man, yesterday, gained admission to the Catholic Church on Belmont-avenue, Newark, and destroyed the crucifix, images, and other articles valued at about $300. He was removed to the Police Station.

A new station is to be erected on the New-Jersey Railroad at Rahway. The Company has purchased of Mr. Gibby, a strip of land, 4,000 feet long by 40 feet wide, north of Grand-street. There will be two stopping places in Rahway.

The Board of Education of Newark met last evening. The expenses for school purposes for the current quarter have been $37,273 90. Within the same period $10,041 87 have been expended on account of school buildings.

The examination of John Mahoney, on the charge of murder, was continued yesterday. The evidence was unimportant, and the examination was adjourned until this morning.

Trinity Church, in Elizabeth, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, but nothing of value was stolen. A quantity of Bibles was taken from a Plainfield church on the same night.

Two daily express-trains will run from Philadelphia to Cape May during the Summer. The distance is eighty miles, and they will make it in two hours and a half.

The Police Commissioners of Jersey City have voted themselves and the three Justices each a gold badge, to cost $48, the people to pay the bill.

The New-Jersey Editorial Association have selected Atlantic City as the point to which they will make their annual excursion in June.

The Hutchinson family are about to make a temperance campaign of the State, under the auspices of the State Temperance Association.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, D. C., May 26.—Lieut.-Commander Wm. T. [illegible] is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to report for duty at Newport. Master Wm. S. Cowles is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to Newport for duty. Second Lieut. Wm. B. Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, incapacitated for active service by reason of a gun-shot wound received in action at Fayetteville, Ark., April 18, 1862, is retired with the full rank of Captain, mounted.

The following official report of the whereabouts of vessels belonging to the Asiatic squadron has been received: The [illegible] was at Yokohama April 10; *Palos* at Amoy April 8; [illegible] at Yokohama April 14; *Ashuelot* at Tien-Tsin March 25; *Colorado* at Woosung April 10. The *Lancaster* was at Montevideo on the 7th of April, and the *Wasp* was at the same post March 31.

[Advertisement.]

With the column of the Place Vendome were destroyed the trophies of a hundred victories. Thus ruthlessly are swept away the symbols of the Bonaparte dynasty. The trophies of American conquerors in more enduring—especially Knox's, whose victorious wreaths—incomparable Hats—are triumphantly upborne all over the continent by the well-balanced heads of Columbia's sovereign citizens.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Australia	May 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Parthia	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

City of Merida	May 27	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 8½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 10:30 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.... For Cuba, West Indies and Mexico, via Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, by A. & G. Western R. R., Franklin and Meadville, Pa., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPAPER PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship *Leo, from Savannah.*—Jno. Woods, Jr., Jno. C. Jacobs, Jno. McGroarty, Jas. Monaghan, Jas. W. Husted, H. Day, Julius Lombard and wife, R. R. Sloat, Norman Chase, C. von Seybold, J. D. Mitchell, wife and daughter, A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Miss Hope, Dr. Wm. King, Jas. H. Chapman, O. H. Coleman, Hy. Samuel, B. Micer, B. S. Curry, B. Baadbury, H. C. Page, Miss Stone, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. B. Hall and child, A. Reppard, C. W. Roof.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:24 | Sun sets......7:21 | Moon sets..12:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.1:10 | Gov. Island..1:51 | Hell Gate....3:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Denmark, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Liverpool and Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Mary, Livingston, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Ships Glenlyon, (Br.,) McIntyre, Liverpool, Howlets & Terrance; Plymouth Rock, Warner, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Polar Star, Stetson, Bristol, (Eng.,) E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Balder, (Swed.,) Wolff, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Cobbold, (Br.,) Pastful, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Sunny Region, (Br.,) Smith, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Almena, Eldridge, Iloilo, J. S. Spinney; Maria, (N. G.,) Lobbe, Aspinwall, via Baltimore, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Benito, (Br.,) Kirkham, Cork, or Falmouth for orders, G. F. Bulley; Amy, Pinkham, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, G. F. Bulley; J. L. Bowen, Amesbury, Gibraltar, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Vincenzo, (Ital.,) Carvaja, Civita Vecchia, Fabbri & Chauncey; Queen of the Seas, (Br.,) Fidoni, Pernambuco and Bahia, G. F. Bulley; Moses Rogers, Woodhull, St. Thomas.

Schrs. Charles Henry, (Br.,) Horn, Pictou, N. S., G. H. Brewer; Magdala, (Br.,) Campbell, Dorchester, F. I. Nevius & Sons; Keokuk, Gates, Arroyo, P. R., Simpson & Clapp; Annie Grieve, (Br.,) Desmond, Sidney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Sons; Sparkling Sea, Falkenburg, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Sarah, Mitchell, Beverly; Onward, Wheeler, New-Haven.

Sloops Odd-fellow, Dyer, New-London; Unity, Dayton, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 24th inst., with mdse. and 94 passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.; 25th, at 7 P. M., lat. 35 30, lon. 74 45, exchanged signals with steamship Georgia, hence for Charleston; 25th, 15 miles S. of Absecum exchanged signals with brig Wm. Mason, from Arroyo for New-York.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen May 13, via Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 763 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 25, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 28, passed bark H. R. A. D., (Norw.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 23d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sea Serpent, White, Hong Kong Feb. 8, Java Head 26th, with tea to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 5; crossed the equator April 30, in lon. 35 W.; has been 12 ds. to the N. of lat. 30, with light northerly winds and calms, making 50 miles per day.

Ship John Bertrand, (N. G.,) Peterson, Hamburg 34 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather to the banks; was 18 ds. from thence, with light westerly winds and thick fog.

Ship Calliope, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Took the southern passage, and had westerly winds most of the passage; May 21, lat. 39 10, lon. 68 12, saw brig Isabella, Bourman, (of Castine,) steering S.

Ship Edward O'Brien, (of Thomaston,) Oliver, Callao Jan. 23, with guano to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Zouave, Wallace, Liverpool March 29, via Savannah, 4 ds. in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Stanfield, (of London,) Cummings, Shanghai Feb. 13, with tea and 2 passengers to Hannmann & Payson. Passed Anjier March 6, Cape of Good Hope April 9, St. Helena 19th, and crossed the equator April 28, in lon. 34 35 W. Had fine weather throughout.

Bark Francisco, (Ital.,) Materasso, Palermo 54 ds., with fruit and 4 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 15; had variable weather.

Bark Golden Wave, (of London,) Hodge, Zanzibar 88 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to J. Hess & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 6; crossed the equator April 29, in lon. 31; had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Fearless, Patrick, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to master. 12th inst., lat. 31 10, lon. 68, spoke bark Mexicoa, (Br.,) from Dublin, for Cardenas.

Bark American Eagle, Baker, Seville 45 ds., with cork-wood, &c., to James Henry. Proceeded to Perth Amboy to discharge.

Bark Marianna III., (Port.,) Palha, Lisbon 37 ds., with salt, cork-wood, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark David Bugbee, (of Stockton,) Staples, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. D. Rivera & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Smyrniote, Mackay, Boston May 20, in ballast to Thos. P. Hodges. Will load for Malta.

Brig Paquete de Nova York, (Port.,) Cunlice, Oporto 34 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brüan. Had fine weather.

Brig Kossack, Elliott, Hay Frances 14 ds., with melado to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Had fine weather; has been 7 ds. N. Hatteras.

Brig Alfred, (of Baltimore,) Dennel, St. Johns, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Brig Bismarck, (Br.,) McCully, Sidney, C. B., 13 ds., with 765 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son.

Schr. Ida Bella, Fisher, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to C. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Eothen, Brandtberg, Harbor Island 12 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglas—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Five Sisters, (of Machias,) Peterson, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Left in port brigs Uruguay and Tally Ho, disch'g.

Schr. Samie S. McKown, Parsons, Baracoa, — ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven; 24th inst. 25 miles E. of Absecum, passed a number of molasses hhds. and a schrs. mast and mainboom; had been but a short time in the water.

Schr. Adolph Hugel, (of Philadelphia,) Davis, Barbados 19 ds., with sugar, &c., and 1 passenger to T. T. & T. A. Dwight & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Enos, Ball & Co.

Schr. J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Katie P. Lunt, Lunt, Darien, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to Wm. Haskins—vessel to master. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Elder, Pymlico Sound, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Hunter, Graham, Bay River, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles for Newport, R. I.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to Hubbard Bros., of Middletown, Conn. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Chas. C. Dame, (of Gloucester,) Belvridge, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary E. Long, (of Boston,) Kelsey, Demarara 24 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Hinton, Swansboro, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Lola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Francis Merwin, Pierce, Charleston, S. C., with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Ketcham, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Phillips, Taunton, for Georgetown.

Schr. Geo. H. Rodgers, Miller, George's Banks, with — to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Onward, Allen, Elizabethport, for Port Morris.

Schr. A. M. Rambo, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Fashion, Scofield, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. English, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ida A. Jane, Jayne, Georgetown, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Georgetown, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. W. Hine, Lane, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Baller, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parsons, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ellen Jane, Butler, Elizabethport, for Newtown, L. I.

Schr. Leonidas, Sammis, Elizabethport, for Huntington, L. I.

Schr. Anna, Bouley, Elizabethport, for Mamaroneck, Conn.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. E. Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlich, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alabama, Van Elder, Alexandria, for Stamford.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C., for Port Morris.

Schr. J. E. Willetts, Bayles, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. M. Kinne, Parsons, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. M. C. Farr, Conwell, Georgetown, D. C., for Port Morris.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Shaw, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Hall, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Artic, Freeman, Rondout, for Belfast.

Schr. Mary Haley, Haley, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. A. Sheppard, Wilbur, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Fakir, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. G. L. Lowell, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Strout, Georgetown.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterly, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Brown, Georgetown.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown.

Schr. W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Georgetown.

Schr. Helen Perry, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. A. Clark, Carr, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Angeline Vandleaf, Carter, Providence.

Schr. Emerald, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Lanesville.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Bushnell, Providence.

Schr. B. B. Crowell, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Miller, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Brasos, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. F. Brainerd, Anderson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, New-Haven.

Schr. Hyenia, Pettis, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Grant, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Anna Twibill, Longberry, New-Haven.

Schr. Senaton, Falklin, Boston.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Rich, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket.

Schr. Sterling, Allen, Southport.

Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. J. J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. J. Vaughn, Virginia.

Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willetts, Alexandria.

Schr. Cabot, Parker, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, light, west, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 26.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; barks Glide, from Zanzibar; Bounding Billow, from Messina; Clotilde, from Cienfuegos; brigs Queen of the West, from Ponce; M. Stewart, from Havana; Thomas Albert, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Summerville, St. Martins; Belle, Arroyo; steam-ships Hudson, Galveston; Lookout, New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 26.—Arr. schr. G. W. Naylor, Baltimore, and Eli Wan, from Norfolk.

Sld. schr. Hattie, for a Southern port; brig Lena, for a Southern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 26.—Arr. revenue steamer Northerner, from a cruise.

Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Somerville, from Demarara; brig Jennie Morton, from Fortune Islands.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 26.—Passed out, ship Imperial, for San Francisco; bark Emma F. Secor, and schr. Sparkling Wave, for London. Sld. bark Don Fruhling, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 26.—Cld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 25.—Arr. brig Josie A. Devereux, Boston, Charleston; schrs. Rockport, (Br.,) Rockland, N. B., New-York; Yankee Blade, Frankfort, do.; Exeter and Equal, Rockland, Me., do.; G. A. Hayden, G. W. Rawley, Vinal Haven, do.; G. A. Hayden; Hotchkiss' Cove, do.; West Falmouth and Lizzie T. Mills, Bangor, do.; Sandy Point, do. West Haven; Coral, do. Saybrook; Lodowick Bill, do. Middletown, Conn.; Jane Woodbury, do. South Dartmouth; Sedona, and Sarah Gardiner, Calais, Providence.

Sld. schrs. Sedona, G. W. Rowley, Sarah Gardiner, Coral, L. H. Jones, Isaac Orbeton, Rockport, Exeter, Equal, Lodowick Bill, Charlie & Willie, Cornelia, Billow, Belle, Juno, Pinta, W. Gillman.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 23, by ship Sea Serpent, in the Straits of Sunda, exchanged signals with bark Asaure, (Fr.,) from Singapore, for Marseilles, 16 ds. out. March 6, lat. 17 57 S., lon. 55 55 E., spoke ship Bramly, (Br.,) from Foochow, for London. March 7, lat. 19 41 S., lon. 58 30 E., bark Tacita, (Fr.,) from Java, for France, repairing damage, having carried away some spars in a squall night before—wanted no assistance; March 8, lat. 21 07 S., lon. 75 20 E., Portuguese man-of-war Dumjose, steering West by South; March 12, lat. 23 20 S., lon. 70 15 E., bark Queen of Ceylon, (Br.,) from Colombo, for London, 34 ds. out; April 1, lat. 23 10 S., lon. 27 E., bark Aliansa, (Br.,) from Japan, for New-York, 69 ds. out; April 23, lat. 6 40 S., lon. 23 35 W., passed bark Elizabeth, (Nor.,) steering south with loss of foretop-gallant mast; May 18, lat. 33 10 N., lon. 72 15 W., exchanged signals with ship Colon, (Br.,) steering E. N. E., in company with her a British bark showing merchants code Q. L. M.; May 24, lat. 38 07, lon. 74 15, passed schrs. Carrie & Susie, J. Strout, hence bound S.

April 13, by bark Stanfield, lat. 26 29 S., lon. 5 30 W., spoke ship Vancouver, (Br.,) from Colombo, for London; April 17, lat. 19 12 S., lon. 3 40 W., bark Peter Borough, (Br.,) from Philippine Island, for London, 80 ds. out; April 19, lat. 12 S., lon. 9 40 W., ship Golden Fleece, (Br.,) from Moulmain, for —; April 21, lat. 11 36 S., lon. 12 W., ship Araminia, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee, 88 ds. out; April 19, lat. 14 08 S., lon. 7 10 W., ship Ida Iona, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Queenstown; May 10, lat. 30 07 N., lon. 68 40 W., bark John Boulton, (Br.,) steering S. W.; May 25, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 40, schr. Winfield, steering S. W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, May 26.—The Anchor line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Small, from New-York May 13, touched at Moville today, en route to Glasgow.

FAIRBANKS' Standard Scales.

COAL, HAY, R. R. TRACK, DEPOT, PLATFORM, COUNTER, GROCERS, DAIRY SCALES, &c., &c. Over 250 modifications. *Every Scale warranted.*
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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One 14-inch Corliss Engine.
One 10-inch Corliss Engine.
With nearly all other sizes of stationary and portable Engines, Boilers of various styles, Saw-Mills, &c.
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We are prepared to receive for the Summer season, or longer period if desired, VALUABLES, such as Jewelry, Silver-ware, India Shawls, Laces, &c. All articles are insured against loss either by fire or burglars, and at rates as low as by any other Company. No extra charge will be made in calling for or delivering goods in the City. Our Safes present peculiar advantages in being entirely free from all dampness.
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GUANACO SUN UMBRELLAS
May be purchased at retail of all dealers at the following prices:

	14-inch.	16-inch.	18-inch.	20-inch.
W.	85c.	$1 15	$1 35	$1 50
H.	$1	1 35	1 70	2 00

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THE OLDEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
Vanderlip & Taylor, (LATE A. RANKIN & CO.) HOSE AND HALF HOSE, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES AND DRESS SHIRTS. Established in 1823.

Warren Range, With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

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Traveling and Shopping Bags, IN RUSSIA MOROCCO AND CANVAS. ARTICLES DE VOYAGE. DRESSING CASES, SHAWL-STRAPS, DRAM FLASKS, &c.

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UNION ADAMS & CO. No. 637 Broadway, OFFER TO THEIR PATRONS UNDER-WEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK WEAR, AND ELEGANT NOVELTIES, FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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FREEMAN & BURR HAVE VERY great pleasure in inviting an inspection of their immense Stock for the present season. It embraces the choicest products of the loom from every part of the world, both in the piece and made up for immediate wear, for all ages and all occasions.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $5.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
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SPRING OVERCOATS, $25.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $30.
FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS AND Dress Suits; Boys' and Youths' Suits; Traveling, Hunting, Yachting Suits, &c., embrace every novelty in style and texture of material. From the extensive range of sizes a few moments suffice to make satisfactory selections, or if preferred any garment is MADE TO MEASURE at a few hours' notice.
SUITS, $10. BOYS' SUITS, $5.
SUITS, $15. BOYS' SUITS, $6.
SUITS, $20. BOYS' SUITS, $10.
SUITS, $30. BOYS' SUITS, $12.
SUITS, $40. BOYS' SUITS, $15.
SUITS, $50. BOYS' SUITS, $20.
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VENEERS, FANCY WOODS AND BOARDS.
Have in store the finest assortment ever seen, particularly FRENCH VENEERS, HUNGARIAN ASH, &c., to which they invite the particular attention of the trade.
Send for a catalogue and price-list.
For SALE, one of the best and largest VENEER-CUTTING MACHINES in the country.
NOS. 170 AND 172 CENTRE-ST. Factory, Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis-st.

GENUINE VICHY WATER, BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
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